

WATSON IS NOMINATED

Populists Select Tail of the Ticket First.

GEORGIA POPULIST NAMED.

It is a Victory For "Middle-of-the-Road" Men.

SEWALL IS TURNED DOWN.

Bryan Will Not Accept the Nomination With the Populist Watson—The Silver Convention Nominees Bryan and Sewall.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The opposition to Sewall in the Populist convention practically swamped the Bryan forces at the day session of the convention by making it impossible to prevent a division of the Chicago ticket. The leaders were powerless to check the strong feeling.

They had carried the day in the committee on resolutions in framing a comparatively moderate platform, which they afterward got through the convention with ease. Their strategy was skillfully displayed at other points. But the intense undercurrent of feeling against Sewall was fatal to them.

Moreover, for the first time the "middle-of-the-road" element displayed generalship worthy of the name. Recognizing the fact that all hope of defeating Bryan's nomination was lost, they concentrated all their efforts against Sewall.

They devised a cunning scheme by which the convention was forced to nominate the vice president before the president. It was an unprecedented thing, but it served to mass the votes in favor of a Populist candidate for vice president and uncover them in advance in the fear that, if Bryan were first nominated, the enthusiasm might break down the opposition to Sewall and stampede a majority of the votes for the Nebraskan's running mate.

When the proposition was made to change the regular order of the nominations, the Bryan men strained every nerve to prevent it.

Jerry Simpson, on behalf of Kansas, went so far as to intimate that the vote of the Sunflower state would be cast for a southern man for vice president if the regular order was not reversed.

When the roll was called they rallied every vote at their command. Senator Butler of North Carolina was a powerful ally with the 95 votes of the Old North State behind him, and Congressman Skinner, the chairman of the delegation, cast the solid vote of the state against the change.

When the vote was figured up, however, and he ascertained that there was a majority of 26 in favor of the proposition under his direction, after a very pretty theatrical exhibition from Mr. Skinner, the vote was cast for the proposition and the "antis" emerged from the contest with a majority of 170. This made the defeat of Sewall and the nomination of a Populist for vice president certain.

After that the conference of the joint committee of the two conventions could come to nothing, and the silver convention promptly nominated Bryan and Sewall and adjourned sine die.

The anti-Bryan men, although they presented a minority platform demanding an irredeemable paper currency and crowded with bitter denunciation of the Democratic and Republican parties, did not attempt to press it after their victory.

The majority report, which is moderate and contains few radical propositions, such as a demand for the gradual assumption by the government of the ownership of the railroads, and for direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, was adopted without a division and the minority report laid in the table.

The Democratic managers consulted after it became evident that Sewall could not be nominated, and Mr. Bryan was communicated with by telegraph. They decided that Mr. Bryan could not be disloyal to his running mate, and word was sent to the leading Bryan managers in the convention that the silver knight of the west would not accept a nomination unless Sewall was also nominated.

Thomas F. Watson of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first congress, and who in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses unsuccessfully contested Colonel Black's seat, was nominated for vice president by the Populist convention shortly after midnight. There were five other candidates: Sewall, Mann, Page of Virginia, A. L. Mimms of Tennessee, Congressman Skinner of North Carolina, and Colonel Burkitt of Mississippi.

The nomination was made unanimous before the result of the roll-call was announced.

Mr. Bryan sent word to his supporters that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of the convention under these circumstances. He will stand loyally by his running mate.

The Platform.

Following is the platform as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions: The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivances of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's

government, which functions have been largely surrendered by our public servants to corporations and monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy.

To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

First.—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so as to furnish a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second.—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third.—We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

Fourth.—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

Fifth.—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contractors.

Sixth.—We demand that the government in payments of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

Seventh.—We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we denounce the supreme court, relative to the income tax law, an misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over a subject of taxation.

Eighth.—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Ninth.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the tyranny and power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of our citizens may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

The interest of the United States in public highways built with public moneys and the Pacific railroads should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads.

The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales or said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Ninth.—The true policy demands that the national and state legislatures should be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

Tenth.—We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific railroad companies have through the connivance of the interior department robbed multitudes of equal bona fide settlers of their homes and minerals of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral lands from such grants after as well as before patent.

Eleventh.—We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, that no such exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not yet patented come under this demand.

Twelfth.—We favor a system of direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

Thirteenth.—We demand the election of president and vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Fourteenth.—We demand the election of president and vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Fifteenth.—We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

Sixteenth.—Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, and by, the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some states as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, a free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Twenty-first.—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon the great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations of citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

Mr. Bryan Pleased.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—Mr. Bryan



A NEW PLOW IN THE OLD FIELD.

THE WAGE QUESTION.

Belief That an Agreement Will Soon Be Reached.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 25.—A conference between the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and steel and tin workers and the rolling mill operators west of Pittsburgh will be held in this city Saturday. The wage question, which has not been settled, will be discussed, and it is the belief in this city that an agreement will be reached by which the scale will be

reached by which the scale will be signed with which it was given."

Couldn't Agree.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—After a stormy session of nearly two hours the conference committee of the Populist and Silver conventions adjourned without reaching an agreement.

Attempted Suicide.

MARINETTA, O., July 25.—James Rice, a prisoner in the county jail, and suffering from too much drink, attempted to commit suicide by thrusting a small pocketknife blade into his neck and arms. Before he could be subdued he had to be handcuffed and given a small dose of chloroform.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standing.

CLUB. W. L. P. CLUB. W. L. P. CLUB.
Cincinnati... 56 082 Brooklyn... 56 455
Cleveland... 63 25 679 Philadelphia... 56 445
Pittsburgh... 51 28 671 Washington... 56 42 440
Chicago... 51 28 671 New York... 51 46 403
Pittsburgh... 49 35 671 St. Louis... 23 56 403
Boston... 41 36 657 Louisville... 20 50 558

AT LOUISVILLE. R. E. R. E.
Louisville... 6 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 7 12 3
Washington... 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 8 12 9
Batteries—Cunningham and Miller; Mc-
Junkin and McGuire; Umpire—Betts.

AT CHICAGO. R. E. R. E.
St. Louis... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Brooklyn... 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 8 18 2
Batteries—Friend and Donohue; Abbey and
Grim; Umpire—Lynch.

AT ST. LOUIS. R. E. R. E.
St. Louis... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Baltimore... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 6
Batteries—Fenchie and McFarland; Hoffer
and Clarke; Umpire—Emslie.

Postponed.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati-Boston game postponed; rain.

At Cleveland—Cleveland-Philadelphia game postponed; rain.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburg-New York game postponed; rain.

Western League.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, II; Grand Rapids, I.

Interstate League.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, I; Saginaw, G.
At Washington, Pa.—No game; rain.

At Newcastle, Pa.—No game; rain.

Turf Winners.

At Cincinnati—King Charlie, Ing, Strath-
roy, Jumbo; Will Wallace, Chicot.

At St. Louis—Timelike, Gold Brick, Ozark,
Jr., Volma, Zmar, June.

At New York—Conquistador, Romp, Trillite,
Irish Reel, Regular, Lady Jane.

Weather Indications.

For Indiana—Fair; warmer; variable winds.
For West Virginia—Showers, followed by
clearing weather; light to fresh northwesterly
winds.

For Ohio—Generally fair; slightly warmer;
light to fresh variable winds becoming west-

erly.

AKRON, O., July 25.—Orton Brothers' dog and pony show has stranded at Akron. Twenty-two people lose employment. The thoroughbred stock will be sold at public auction by a constable to satisfy the \$20 claim of Rev. C. C. Smith, who alleges that his house was damaged by the show's balloon descending upon it after the aeronaut had come down in a parachute.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For July 24.

New York.
Beeves—Family, \$8 50@60; extra mess, 47 00
57 25; packed, \$2 00@20; Calf—medium, \$2 00@15; pickled hams, \$2 00@15; pickled shoulders, \$2 00@15; pickled ham, \$2 00@15; Lard—White, \$1 00@15; Old mess, \$1 50@20; short clear, 43 75@11 25.

Butter—Western dairy, 66 12@20; do cream, 74 12@15; do factory, 73 12@12; Eggs—do; infant creamery, 19 62@12; Cheese—Sau-
erkraut, 51 50@40; Swiss, 53 75@40; Part skins, 52 12@15; Stilton, 51 50@15; Eggs—State and Penn.-sylvania, 116 10@20; western fresh, 104 12@20.

Wheat—65 1/2c Corn—23 1/2c Rye—87 1/2@88 1/2c Oats—22 1/2@24 1/2c

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to bust, doves, 48 15@16 1/2c;
stockers and feeders, 32 25@30 50; mixed cows,
winter, \$1 25@10 50; do, 10 50@10 25.

Hogs—Light, \$8 20@22 50; rough packing
and shipping, 2 1/2@2 1/2c; mixed and butchers,
\$8 35@3 40; heavy packing and shipping, \$2 65

00@15 pigs, \$2 35@2 35.

Sheep—Native, \$8 00@8 70; western, \$8 70@8 40

00; Texian, \$1 00@2 70. Lambs—\$4 00@4 45

Rye—57 1/2c Corn—25 1/2c Oats—15 1/2c

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, \$4 23@4 35; fair to good
butchers, \$4 15@4 25; bulls, cows and steers,
\$2 00@3 00.

Hogs—Heavy, \$8 20@22 50; medium, \$8 00@8 75

Sheep and Lamb—Choice sheep, \$8 00@8 75

common, \$8 00@8 60; choice lambs, \$4 00@4 45

exports, \$4 00@8 60.

Lincoln.

BEEF—Prime, \$4 23@4

STORY OF CONVENTION

How Deliberations of Populists Were Conducted.

FULL REPORT OF ROUTINE

Senator Allen of Nebraska is selected as Permanent Chairman and Advertises the nomination of Bryan by Populists.

St Louis, July 24.—Perfect order was maintained while the delegates were gathered in their places, and there were no demonstrations as the leaders entered. At exactly 3 p.m. Temporary Chairman Butler rapped the convention to order and announced that the committee on credentials would submit a report.

The delegates for several "middle-of-the-road" states cried out in protest, and when Mr Patterson of Colorado moved that the convention take up the contests in alphabetical order of names, Harry Tracy of Texas objected. The Patterson delegation from Colorado was seated, and in the Cook county (Ills.) contest the majority report recommended a division of votes was adopted.

Mr Pence, the former ex-congressman from Colorado, who was at the head of the New York delegation, called for the report of the committee



SENATOR ALLEN

on permanent organization. In doing so he made some rather sharp comments about the time the convention had frittered away. Several delegates attempted to move an adjournment until 8 p.m., but Mr. Pence refused to yield the floor for such a motion. E. A. Cook of Virginia, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, made his report.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then read. The announcement of Senator Allen of Nebraska as permanent chairman was the signal for a wild Bryan demonstration lasting several minutes. John W. Hayes of New Jersey was selected secretary and the other temporary officers were made permanent. The minority report naming James E. Campion of Maine as permanent chairman set the "middle-of-the-road" men on fire. The Texas and Georgia delegates climbed onto their chairs and yelled like Indians. Several large "middle-of-the-road" banners were paraded through the aisles.

In a scuffle for the possession of the Alabama gondola the staff was broken and a free fight almost precipitated. Bedlam reigned for 10 minutes. When order was at last restored the names of the signers of the minority report were read.

Mr. Pence, Bryan man, moved the previous question. It was ordered amid much confusion and the rollcall of states was called on the question of adopting the majority or minority report.

The parliamentary situation puzzled the delegates. They were finally made to understand that an aye vote was for Allen and a no vote was for Campion. Meantime night was falling.

Several candles were brought in and placed on the press tables.

The excitement on the floor was intense. There was a realization on both sides that the actual test had come. When Alabama, the first state, was called a row was in progress and Alabama was passed. Arkansas' vote was challenged.

In the gathering gloom there were loud cries of "Turn on the lights." Some one answered from the platform that the electric lamps had not been trimmed. "That won't do," cried the irate delegates, and serious trouble was imminent, when suddenly the electric lamps sizzled and the hall was flooded with a blaze of light.

It became nouns about that the result showed an overwhelming majority for the Bryan forces. One of the Texas delegates shouted, "Perhaps we misinterpreted the question."

"No you did not," shouted Jerry Simpson across the hall. "We know where we were at all the time." The Bryan people laughed with glee at the rejoinder.

A moment later the chairman announced the result as 77½ for Allen and 66½ for Campion. The Bryan men screamed with joy. They got on their chairs and cheered. They whirled their coats, umbrellas, hats and everything movable aloft. They uprooted their state standards and paraded them about the aisles. Another row occurred over the possession of the Alabama standard, but the Bryan men at last carried it off victoriously.

The demonstration lasted about 15 minutes. After order was restored delegates Williams of California climbed on to the stage. "We have made a square fight," he shouted. "We have been fairly beaten, and in the interest of peace and harmony I move the selection of William B. Allen as permanent chairman be made unanimous." His motion was carried with a hurrah, but there were loud cries of dissenting in the direction of the Texas delegation.

On Mr. Pence's motion a committee consisting of himself, "Cyclone" Davis and Ignatius Donnelly escorted Senator Allen of Nebraska to the platform. Senator Allen spoke at some length, being listened to with a great deal of interest. During the debate on the repeal of the Sherman law he talked 15 hours against

time. He is a large man, smooth shaven face and of commanding presence. Senator Allen is an extrovert, however, not having had time to prepare him. His attire was simple. He was frequently interrupted with applause. At 9:30 a.m. visiting members of the Ohio Daughters of the Confederacy, the Ohio Editorial Association and the Hawkeye Valley Editorial association embarked on the big steamer City of Buffalo for a ride on Lake Erie. The excursion was conducted by the Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation company under the auspices of the central commission and the Artisans Ward club.

Do you want McKinley?" asked Allen.

"No," shouted the crowd.

"Nor Bryan, either," shouted several delegates.

He said that he was not in favor of any man that would elect a gold standard man. His reference to those who were trying to have the Populist party adopt a gold standard man as having "the Mass. Horses" because in their pocket was greeted with hisses and cheers.

"Do you want McKinley?" asked Allen.

"No," shouted the crowd.

"Nor Bryan, either," shouted several delegates.

He said that he was not in favor of any man that would elect a gold standard man. Do you want a man who favors government ownership of roads?" asked Allen.

After Chairman Allen had finished his speech, the convention adjourned until Friday.

ACTION OF MIDDLE-OF-ROAD MEN

They Decide to Name an Independent Ticket and Platform.

St Louis, July 24.—The "middle-of-the-road" men held a meeting at the Texan headquarters just before the afternoon session of the convention, and it was a tumultuous and enthusiastic gathering.

The net result was the adoption of a motion declaring it was the sense of the "middle-of-the-road" faction that no compromise should be entertained or accepted by them until a platform of Populist principles and a straight-out ticket nominated; also that an effort should be made to have the friends of Butler communicate on permanent organization withdraw his name, that all their friends might unite upon Campion of Maine, their forces not to be divided upon the question of permanent chairman.

There was great cheering and more shouting than anything else until a North Carolina man declared that the "middle-of-the-road" men had acted more like a disorganized mob than any thing else since they had been in St Louis, and as a result they did not know what strength they had or how many votes they might expect on anything in the convention.

He said the enthusiasm shown was all right in its place, but it was not in place when there was work of a serious nature to be done.

In answer to these declarations it was declared that the "middle-of-the-road" men had a majority, and if they would act together they could capture the convention and name their candidates.

Reference to Debs as a candidate evoked a storm of applause. A California man named Debs of Indiana and Burke of Mississippi as the ticket and general satisfaction was expressed.

The Silver Convention.

St. Louis, July 24.—Chairman Towne presided at the afternoon session of the silver convention. W. P. St John moved that when the convention adjourned it will be until 10 a.m. Friday. He did this because the conference committee was not ready to report. This motion finally prevailed and the convention adjourned.

Past Party Affiliations.

St. Louis, July 24.—Polls of delegations at the silver convention showed past party affiliation of silver delegates to be 52 Republicans, 145 Democrats, 47 Populists, nine Prohibitionists, one Greenbacker, 12 Independents and one Nationalist. Twenty states were represented.

Heavy Damage Suit.

DELAWARE, O., July 24.—A \$20,000 damage suit has been filed in court by Mrs. Sidney Plotner, who has figured in a sensational matrimonial dispute. A. A. Plotner was a medical student in Cleveland last year, and on June 1 last he married Mrs. Kinney of Cleveland, who possessed considerable means and claimed to be divorced from her former husband. Peter Kinney claimed that she was his legal wife. Mrs. Plotner procured proofs of her divorce from Kinney, but Mr. Plotner refused to recognize her as his wife, whereupon she brought suit against his relatives, charging them with saying malicious things about her and with alienating the affections of her husband.

The Chess Players.

NUREMBERG, July 24.—Play in the international chess masters' tournament was resumed, when the fourth round resulted as follows: Blackburne beat Showalter, the game between Winawer and Charboneau adjourned, Tschigorow beat Schallendorf, Steinbeit beat Maroczy, Tarrasch beat Marco, Janovský beat Schlechter, Lasker and Walbrodt drew a Ruy Lopez. Schaffers and Forges drew a French defense, Pillsbury beat Albin.

The Low Silver Certificate.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The new one dollar silver certificate designed by Mr. Low of New York made its first public appearance, and there was a rush made by local business men to get hold of the \$40,000 in new notes paid out over the treasury counters.

Lunched With the Emperor.

MOLDE NORWAY, July 24.—King Oscar arrived on board his yacht and anchored near the Hohenzollern, Emperor William's yacht. King Oscar boarded the Hohenzollern, where he took luncheon with the emperor.

Object to His Color.

HAVANA, July 24.—Information from reliable sources has been received by officials here that great dissatisfaction exists among white insurgents in consequence of the selection of Cebrero, a negro, to succeed to the command of the late Jose Macero.

No Extension on Bananas.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In answer to an inquiry from the state department, United States Consul General Lee at Havana has telegraphed that no extension has been granted to the time in which bananas may be exported from Cuba.

Joined the Tailors.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The pants-makers, 1,500 strong, and the overcoat and sack contractors, 800 strong, decided to join the tailors' strike and will go out by Saturday.

CLEVELAND CENTENNIAL

Distinguished Guests Present at the New England Dinner.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The fifth day of the fair and centennial celebration.

New England day—Leisure with clear skies and cool breeze. At 9:30 a.m. visiting members of the Ohio Daughters,

the Ohio Editorial Association and the Hawkeye Valley Editorial association embarked on the big steamer City of Buffalo for a ride on Lake Erie.

The excursion was conducted by the Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation company under the auspices of the central commission and the Artisans Ward club.

The principal event of the day was the New England dinner which was given on the campus of the Western Reserve university under the auspices of the centennial commission. Many distinguished guests were present, a number of whom made brief addresses following the dinner, among them being ex-Governor McKinley, Governor Coffin of Connecticut, Governor Bushnell of Ohio, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, ex-Governor Morgan G. Bullock and others.

WIFE DEAD

And Husband Found Unconscious From Bullet Wound.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Six shots in rapid succession were heard at the residence of William T. Wiley, tailor and furrier on West Fifth street. When Wiley's room was entered Mrs. Wiley was found bleeding from five bullet wounds and her husband unconscious with a bullet hole in the right temple. The woman died on the way to the hospital. Wiley's wound was superficial, the ball glancing off the skull. They had had frequent quarrels and were separated, but began to live together again about 3 months ago. Wiley says his wife shot him and he then seized the revolver and fired at her. He came here from Louisville about 15 years ago.

California Fruit in London.

LONDON, July 24.—The 4,000 boxes of pears and plums, all grown in California, shipped to England on board the American line steamer St Louis, have arrived in perfect condition. Messrs. Isaacs & Sons, to whom the fruit was consigned, say that the buyers will be found everywhere in England. The fruit has arrived at an excellent time, as there is little French fruit in the market.

Murderer Hanged.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 24.—At five minutes after 1 o'clock John Pryde, who murdered Andrew Peterson five months ago, was hanged in the county jail. Under the provisions of the state law only a few persons were present by invitation. Peterson was Pryde's friend and was murdered for \$42. Pryde, whose real name was John E. Miller, afterward made a full confession.

Needed at Home.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Porters, O., authorities telephoned Col. Oneil Detsch, asking if he could send a couple of detectives to that city to help locate the parties who are destroying church property there with dynamite.

The colonel replied, "No," adding that all of the local detectives are needed for work in this city.

An Old Firm Assails.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—James Armstrong & Company, the oldest manufacturers of soap, candles, etc., in the United States, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. The assets are estimated at \$100,000, but no statement as to the liabilities can be had. Comptroller in charge is assigned as the cause.

Struck by a Train.

GREENFIELD, O., July 24.—Major Hugh C. Milligan and wife, while driving across the Ohio Southern railroad track at what is known as Thrift Crossing, were struck by an extra freight train and both fatally injured.

Emperor's Yacht Won.

KINGSTON, July 24.—Emperor William's yacht Meteor won in the 50 mile race, under the auspices of the Royal George Yacht Club. Ailsa was the second prize. Britannia and Saramanta also sailed in this race.

Appeals for Protection.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Governor Mitchell of Florida has appealed to the navy department for help in protecting his own committee in the Chicago contest. The contesting delegates were understood to be for Debs. At the last moment the Bryan managers concluded to risk the dangerous experiment of trying to force the rejection of the major report. Some of their followers refused to stand by them and the result was defeat by a vote of 65 to 62.

The following list will show the geographical location of the Bryan strength, the states being classified according to the majority votes on Allen.

For Allen—Colorado, Connecticut,

Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska,

Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey,

New York, North Dakota, Oregon,

Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Virginia, Wisconsin, New Mexico, District of Columbia and Arizona.

For Campion—Alabama, California,

Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Indian Territory.

The votes of North Carolina, Wyoming and Oklahoma were equally divided. Senator Allen's speech was well received and the delegates adjourned.

It was at the afternoon session that the tug of war came which ended in the disastrous defeat of the straight-outs.

By a narrow majority they beat the Bryan forces early in the session on the determination of the Cook county contest.

This preliminary defeat of the Bryan forces was due perhaps to overconfidence in their strength. They undertook to defeat the majority report of their own committee in the Chicago contest.

The contesting delegates were understood to be for Debs.

At the last moment the Bryan managers concluded to risk the dangerous experiment of trying to force the rejection of the major report. Some of their followers refused to stand by them and the result was defeat by a vote of 65 to 62.

The following list will show the geographical location of the Bryan strength, the states being classified according to the majority votes on Allen.

For Campion—Alabama, California,

Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota,

Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas,

Vermont, Washington and Indian Territory.

The votes of North Carolina, Wyoming and Oklahoma were equally divided.

It was at the afternoon session that the tug of war came which ended in the disastrous defeat of the straight-outs.

By a narrow majority they beat the Bryan forces early in the session on the determination of the Cook county contest.

This preliminary defeat of the Bryan forces was due perhaps to overconfidence in their strength. They undertook to defeat the majority report of their own committee in the Chicago contest.

The contesting delegates were understood to be for Debs.

At the last moment the Bryan managers concluded to risk the dangerous experiment of trying to force the rejection of the major report. Some of their followers refused to stand by them and the result was defeat by a vote of 65 to 62.

The following list will show the geographical location of the Bryan strength, the states being classified according to the majority votes on Allen.

For Campion—Alabama, California,

Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota,

Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas,

Vermont, Washington and Indian Territory.

The votes of North Carolina, Wyoming and Oklahoma were equally divided.

It was at the afternoon session that the tug of war came which ended in the disastrous defeat of the straight-outs.

By a narrow majority they beat the Bryan forces early in the session on the determination of the Cook county contest.

This preliminary defeat of the Bryan forces was due perhaps to overconfidence in their strength. They undertook to defeat the majority report of their own committee in the Chicago contest.

The contesting delegates were understood to be for Debs.

At the last moment the Bryan managers concluded to risk the dangerous experiment of trying to force the rejection of the major report. Some of their followers refused to stand by them and the result was defeat by a vote of 65 to 62.

OUR TRADE COUNTER.

Review of Business During the Past Week.

EFFECT OF THE GOLD RAID.

It is the General Impression That Crops Will Exceed Official Estimates. Iron Furnaces in Mahoning Valley Have Closed.

NEW YORK, July 23.—R. G. Dun & company's weekly review of trade says: The week began with extreme depression in stock and speculative markets owing to the heavy outgo of gold and the fall of the treasury reserve below the minimum. The Populist and Silver conventions caused some apprehension, and large withdrawals of gold for hoarding were rather feared than seen. Then came sharp recovery with the union of banks to turn \$20,000,000 gold into the treasury, and of international bankers to control foreign exchange.

The gold reserve has been quickly lifted above the \$100,000,000, and political events have helped to clear away apprehension. Business of all kinds has been considerably affected by the monetary conditions and is slower to improve.

In spite of contradictory accounts the impression grows that the crop may as much exceed official estimates as it did last year. Cotton receipts are as usual insignificant, but new cotton already begins to appear, some weeks earlier than usual, and the prospect for a larger yield grows clearer, though owing to over raid development the quality may be defective.

The closing of iron furnaces continues, only three out of 16 in the Mahoning and four or five out of 16 in the Shenango valley remaining in blast, and yet prices fall, as unsold stocks are the largest ever known, while the demand is remarkably light.

Failures for the week have been 24 in the United States against 202 last year, and 27 in Canada against 27 last year.

NO ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Republican Campaign Will Be Opened at Omaha.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican executive committee announced that no advisory committee will be appointed. Mr. Hanna would not give the reason for his decision, but it is said to be because no satisfactory division of the appointments to the committee could be made in New York state owing to the relations between the Platt and Bliss-Miller factions.

For the eastern headquarters of the executive committee the Hotel Waldorf in New York has been chosen. Mr. Hanna will be there next week to confer with the eastern committeemen, and will then go to Chicago.

The opening meeting of the campaign will be at Omaha, Aug. 6, where Hon. Roswell G. Horr and Senator Burroughs will speak. Senator Sherman will stump the west in opposition to face-silver.

FURROWED A MOUNTAIN.

Meteor Causes Consternation Among Superstitious Mexicans.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 25.—Wednesday evening a tremendous explosion was heard and an enormous mass of burning matter was seen to fall from the heavens, striking the side of a mountain and bringing down with it in its course entire cliffs, and finally plunged 700 feet into the ground, making a hole from which boiling water still issues.

Improved the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Honea, in charge of improvements on the Ohio river, in his annual report to the war department, says that the methods employed during the year have resulted in much valuable work being done advantageously and economically. Several dams were repaired and dikes built at Bleekerharts's island and Guyandotte bar. The work at the latter place has much improved the channel and is a very difficult place.

THE CHESS WINNERS.

NUREMBERG, July 25.—The chess masters contested the round of the international chess tournament: Marco beat Schallopp, Schlechter beat Winawer, Lasker beat Showalter, Schiffs beat Teichmann, Blackburne beat Pillsbury, Albin beat Charbusk, Tschiggen beat Porges, Walbrodt and Steinitz drew a Ruy Lopez after 56 moves, Tarrasch beat Janovskij.

James Murray Hanged.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—James Murray, colored, alias Greasy Jim, was hanged in the parish prison. Murray's crime was the deliberate murder of a policeman.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Alonzo Wardelle of Kansas called to order the first national co-operative congress ever held in the United States. It will be in session two days.

A GROCERY FIRK ASSESS.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The well known grocery firm of Hestendorf assigned to W. J. Overbeck. Assets, \$17,500; liabilities, \$85,000. Cause, bad business.

THREATENED BY INDIANS.

LIMA, Peru, July 25.—News has been received that the Indian savages are threatening the colony at Perou, where many Americans and English have been settled.

MONEY FOR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The secretary of the interior issued a requisition on the treasury for \$12,000,000 to be expended next month for pension payments.

LARIMER NOMINATED.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 25.—Joseph Larimer of Peru was nominated for congress in the Tenth Indiana district by the Democrats.

For earache, put a couple of drops of Thomas' Electric Oil on a bit of cotton and place it in the ear. The pain will stop in a few moments. Simple enough, isn't it?

BAKER'S ICE WATER, CEREALS MIXED THEREIN.

Not all the harm said to come from iced tea is caused by the cold. Many persons who suffer from stomach and nervous disorders find great relief by abandoning tea and coffee entirely. It is a common practice of the bakers who work all day over hot stoves at the Postum Cereal factory at Battle Creek, Mich., to stir cereals into the jars of ice water. Experience proves that very cold water can be used quite freely in this way without the ill effects likely to follow the free use of plain ice water. This should teach a lesson. If one must have iced drinks at meals during the hot weather, take all the advantage possible and use Postum Cereal, the grain coffee, iced with sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. This gives a delicious cooling drink, which is food in a liquid state and very nourishing and strengthening. Postum will agree with weak stomachs that suffer from tea or coffee, and is a great nerve builder, taken either hot or iced; try it.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Compelled to Accompany the Slayer of Her Brother.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., July 24.—A cold-blooded tragedy occurred about half a mile west of this place. Dee Cutsinger, a young white man bearing a bad reputation, shot and killed Webb Downs, a young white boy aged 19 years, who attempted to drive Cutsinger from his house. Cutsinger has for several months been courting Mary Ross Downs, a sister of Webb, aged 18, and boarded with the family.

After killing Downs Cutsinger rushed into the house and told Downs' mother and sister he intended killing them both.

At this the young girl, Mary Rose, fell on her knees and begged him not to shoot.

Grabbing her, he dragged her out of the yard and threatened to kill her if she didn't go with him.

She followed him, and they struck out across the hills.

Marshal Warren summoned a posse and Cutsinger was captured about three miles from the scene of his crime.

When run upon by the officers Cutsinger tried again to use his gun, but Captain Warren was too quick for him and he was brought here and lodged in jail.

The girl, almost frantic with terror, was taken home.

PLenty of Gold.

Subtreasury Officials Are Rushed Exchanging Gold for Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The subtreasury officials and staff were rushed receiving and keeping tally of the deposits of gold made by the New York banks in exchange for greenbacks. All indications point to an aggregate accumulation of the precious metal from banks and institutions in this city and out of town financial centers fully up to the estimate made in these dispatches, namely \$85,000,000.

Telegraphic advices were received in the street that the initiative of the New York bankers for the building up of the treasury gold reserve was being followed up zealously in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other principal cities.

The corrected official total of deposits at the subtreasury from the inception of the movement to the close of business is \$15,753,000. The deposits bring the treasury gold reserve up to approximately \$102,564,528.

WEAST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 24.—The Republican state convention held three sessions.

George W. Atkinson of Wheeling was nominated for governor and L. M. Lafollette of Grafton for auditor; M. A. Kendall of Wood county for treasurer, J. Russell Trotter of Upshur county for superintendent of schools, Edward P. Rucker of McDowell county for attorney general.

ON THE DIAMOND.

THE GREAT NATIONAL GAME AS PLAYED YESTERDAY—The Standing.

CLUBS W. I. P. C. CLUBS W. I. P. C.
Cleveland 35 25 452 Philadelphia 35 43 438
Cincinnati 35 25 452 New York 35 43 438
Baltimore 35 25 452 Washington 35 43 438
Chicago 45 35 571 St. Louis 35 46 442
Pittsburgh 45 35 551 Louisville 35 53 398

AT PITTSBURGH R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 5 4 2
New York 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 4 2
Batteries—Hawley and Merritt, Sullivan and Farrell. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT PITTSBURGH R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 4 6 2
New York 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 4 7 3 2
Paturies—Klein and Merritt; Meekin and Wilson. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT LOUISVILLE R. H. E.
Louisville 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 7 6 4
Washington 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 4 6 4
Batteries—Hull and Miller; Miller and McGuire. Umpire—Botts.

AT CLEVELAND R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1
Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Keener and Clements. Umpire—Hurst.

POSTPONED.

No games at Chicago and Cincinnati on account of rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

AT KANSAS CITY-KANSAS CITY, 15; DETROIT, 9; AT MINNEAPOLIS-MINNEAPOLIS, 8; COLUMBUS, 5.

AT ST. PAUL-ST. PAUL, 2; INDIANAPOLIS, 2.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

AT NEWCASTLE, PA.—NEWCASTLE, 18; PORT WAYNE, 6.

AT YOUNGSTOWN—YOUNGSTOWN, 6; TOLEDO, 2.

AT WHEELING—WHEELING, 14; SAGINAW, 1.

AT WASHINGTON, PA.—WASHINGTON, 3; JACKSON, 4.

Turf Winners.

AT CINCINNATI—TRAVIS, RAMON, LOBENGUL, F. F. V., HITZ, NIMROD.

AT NEW YORK—AJAX, AZURE, BONAPARTE, LEHMANN, THAYANT, MIRAGE.

AT DETROIT—DON L. KATHLEEN, EMMA OFTUT, FRANKLIN.

AT KANSAS CITY—BELLE OF OAK GROVE, E. A. RAY, MAY A. A. LIVELY, CAMDEN.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FOR WEST VIRGINIA—SHOWERS; SOUtherly winds.

FOR OHIO—RAINS; brisk to high southeasterly winds.

FOR INDIANA—RAINS; high southerly winds; cooler in southern portions.

WINTER SELECTED PRESIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The attorneys representing the various interests in the Northern Pacific litigation announced that F. W. Winter, president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, had been selected for the president of the Northern Pacific as it was reorganized.

LUMBERMAN ASSIGNS.

DETROIT, July 24.—James T. Hurst of Wyandotte, a wealthy lumberman and land owner, has filed a trust deed upon all his real estate in this county to a total of \$14,000. Nelson Holland of Buffalo is secured for \$113,000.

AS WHITNEY VIEWS IT.

NOMINATION OF A THIRD TICKET IS INEVITABLE.

HE BLAMES REPUBLICANS.

THE LEADER OF DEMOCRATIC GOLD FORCES THINKS REPUBLICAN LEADERS HAVE NOT ACTED WISELY WITH THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mr. W. C. Whitney was asked if, in his judgment, there would be a third ticket nominated by sound money Democrats. He replied:

"I think events and the course of the Republican leaders are making it inevitable. The general situation is far worse, in my opinion, than it was 10 days ago. The Republican managers and candidates have shown no realizing sense of the situation. They have failed to avail of a great opportunity for benefiting the country. If the present condition of affairs continues for any length of time sound money Democrats are bound to organize and it can not be prevented."

"The truth is there does not seem to be in the east a realizing sense of the seriousness and sincerity of the free silver movement. You may call it a craze, but it has captured the imaginations of the great mass of people throughout the entire west and south, and it has a much stronger following in some portions of the east not closely allied to large commercial centers than is generally supposed."

"It is the result of reading and agitation. It has become a fixed opinion and an unreasoning one. I think it may be accepted as a fact that the vast majority of free silver believers at this time are not open to conviction. Their minds are made up and they are quite as little inclined to reason upon the subject as were the delegates whom they sent to Chicago."

"There never has been in any party convention such a vigorous declaration of independence as was exhibited at Chicago, when 234 delegates refused to participate in the selection of candidates.

"What should have been the next step in the fight for the preservation of national honor and sound finance? We had suddenly come upon a new and a very great crisis, one that called for the sinking of partisanship and the union of sound money to rescue the country from disaster. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats stood ready to subordinate everything, even to voting for the Republican candidate. What was the duty of the hour? Clearly it was one that devolved upon the Republican party and its candidates."

"There should have been an immediate recognition of a new situation and the Republicans should have been the first to welcome sound money Democrats to a nonpartisan union, subordinating all other things to this question of national honor. It was a new issue. It dwarfed all others."

"What has been the course of the Republican leaders and the Republican press? They have insisted upon putting the free silver enthusiasts and the sound money Democrats in one class and denouncing all together under the name national Democracy. Mr. McKinley continues to discuss the tariff, which has ceased to be an actual issue in this campaign as completely as slavery, and the Republican press and leaders persist in deriding all Democrats en masse."

"It is evident that the free silver vote is to be united. They are only differing at St. Louis as to whether they shall unite on the candidates now or with different candidates divide up the electors by states. In either case the vote will be united on election day. It should be opposed by a solid and united sound money vote. It never can be if, in addition to McKinley Democrats must vote for McKinleyism and all that it represents."

MISSING MAN FOUND.

TOLEDO, July 24.—The mysterious disappearance of Henry Hurdelbrink, the aged but well-to-do farmer, six weeks ago, has been solved. After selling one of his farms he went away early one morning with \$1,500. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until he heard a groan among his cattle.

Upon searching he found in a clump of bushes, almost dead from hunger and thirst and nearly naked, the missing man, Henry Hurdelbrink. As quickly as possible he was conveyed to his son's home on South Erie street. He insisted that he had been swindled out of the \$1,500, and told a story about making a deal with a stranger who succeeded in getting hold of the money.

BEVY OF ROBBERS.

POMEROY, O., July 24.—Seven of the Meigs and Gallia band of robbers are now in the Pomeroy jail. They are the captain and leader of the band, T. A. Evans, a prominent farmer and horseman, and his son William; Bert Frazer, Harry Wines, Charles Hyceli, Harry Butcher and Asa Taylor. They are charged with burglary. One of them turned state's evidence.

PROVED MONEY-MAKER.

DETROIT, July 24.—The Detroit Driving club's great Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake was won by the little brown Kentucky filly, Emma Ofut, who two years ago was offered for sale for \$300 and failed to get a buyer. She won in straight heats and enriched her owners in the sum of \$4,367. Best time 2:12 1/2. Six thousand people saw the race.

IMPROVED BY A GOOD "WARMING."

OPALS ARE SAID TO BE DULL UNTIL WARMED BY THE HAND. THE SAME MAY BE TRUTHFULLY SAID OF SOME BOYS.

EXCHANGE.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD WITH HOOD'S SAPARILLA, WHICH WILL GIVE YOU AN APPETITE, TONE YOUR STOMACH AND STRENGTHEN YOUR NERVES.

ATTENTION, OLD SOLDIERS!

The Lima Times-Democrat

Largest Circulation in Lima

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No 221 North Main Street, Lima O.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 64.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your newspaper table each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance..... \$5.00
Six months, in advance..... 3.00

By carrier, per week..... 10 cents

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

The Lima Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches every portion of the state and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and rapidly increasing throughout its superiority over all competitors.

The Times-Democrat—The semi-weekly edition issued by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 16 columns of choice news, editorials, and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the country. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

Address all communications to THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., LIMA, OHIO.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.
Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.
Dairy and Food Commissioner,Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th Dis-
trict,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke County.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. BOBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. W. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,
ABRAHAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.

Reed says Quay and Manley betrayed him to Mark Hanna. It looks like this is true, for both these ex-Reed men are now members of Hanna's Executive committee.

New oats selling for only eight cents per bushel is another eloquent argument why farmers should vote the Democratic Silver ticket. In the good old silver days oats never got down to that abused price.

The Atlanta Journal, which has been an earnest advocate of the single gold standard, and fought hard to prevent the Democratic party committing itself to the free coinage of silver, will abide by the action of the Chicago convention and support the nominees of the party. This announcement was made yesterday, and

it is accepted as reflecting the sentiments of Secretary Hoke Smith, who is the proprietor of the paper. It is quite probable that in the course of a few days, Mr. Smith will personally declare his intention of voting for Bryan and Sewall.

The farmers are not to be hoodwinked again on the tariff question. Their experience is that neither high tariff nor "reformed" tariff have done them any good. The low prices for farm products and the steady depreciation in the value of their land convince them that the single standard is the cause of their troubles, and they will vote for the remonetization of silver.

The New York Journal is for Bryan, and pronounces the papers that call the Chicago platform anarchistic, libelous. The New York World says to Wall street: "It is you, gentlemen of the gambling exchanges, manipulators of money corners, organizers of swindling trusts, wreckers of railroads and shearers of lambs," that have raised the spirit in the South and West before which you now tremble.

From the lately issued manifesto of Senator Teller, et al, silver Republicans, is made the following extract: "Gold monometalism means the shifting to gold alone, as primary money, all the burdens of commerce and credit formerly borne by both gold and silver, and as the world's stock of these metals has always been about equal in amount, it means the doubling of the burden upon gold. Doubling the burden upon gold means doubling the demand for the same, and doubling the demand doubles the value thereof. The gradual shifting to gold of all the former burdens of both gold and silver has caused a gradual and steady increase in the value of every dollar redeemable in gold, and hence a gradual and steady decrease in the value of every commodity that is measured by that dollar."

In the campaign of 1884, when Blaine was a candidate for President against Cleveland, Parson Burchard made a speech in New York at a reception given at a fashionable hotel, to the Plumed Knight, in which he declared that the Democratic party stood for "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," and the result was Blaine lost the State of New York and the Presidency. Editor Dana, of the New York Sun, it appears, is determined to emulate the Rev. Dr. Burchard. He says that the Democratic ticket, with Bryan at its head, stands for "Repudiation, Robbery and Revolution. Should the Sun's three R's act as a boomerang and knock the spots out of McKinley as they did Blaine, history will repeat itself.—New Orleans States.

A CHAPTER ON SILVER.

Mr. Editor:

Our farmers and producers of all classes will have an opportunity at the coming national election to cast their votes for one of two planes of prices for their products. The present plane under the single gold standard places wheat at about fifty cents per bushel, corn at twenty-five cents per bushel, wool at ten cents a pound, and other products in proportion. The demand remaining the same, these prices will vary with the increase or decrease in the supply. With the supply of money doubled by the use of both gold and silver as standard money, prices will range about the same as they were before the demonetization of silver in 1873—with wheat at about \$1 per bushel, corn 50 cents per bushel and wool at 25 cents a pound—which will vary up or down as the supply is decreased or increased or as the demand is decreased or increased. Money is controlled by the law of supply and demand, the same as products. As you increase the volume, its purchasing power is less, and it takes more money to buy a pound of wool; and as you decrease the volume, its purchasing power is greater, and it takes less money to buy a bushel of wheat. The present gold standard controls the general prices throughout the world, in silver standard as well as gold standard countries. In silver standard countries it takes two dollars of silver to buy one dollar of gold, and that gives an advantage to all silver standard countries over the United States in selling their products in the European markets. Europe consumes about all the surplus products of the silver countries and the United States, and whatever price is paid in Liverpool establishes the price throughout the world. The advantage of the silver standard countries over the United States is in the exchange. For example: Our farmer sells his wool at his home market for ten cents a pound, present gold standard price. The Mexican sells his in New York for twelve cents a pound; he takes his twelve cents and exchanges it for silver, which gives him twenty-four cents for his wool. Silver being standard

is accepted as reflecting the sentiments of Secretary Hoke Smith, who is the proprietor of the paper. It is quite probable that in the course of a few days, Mr. Smith will personally declare his intention of voting for Bryan and Sewall.

The farmers are not to be hoodwinked again on the tariff question. Their experience is that neither high tariff nor "reformed" tariff have done them any good. The low prices for farm products and the steady depreciation in the value of their land convince them that the single standard is the cause of their troubles, and they will vote for the remonetization of silver.

money in Mexico, he can pay twenty-four cents on his obligations, while our farmer can pay only ten cents. Every producer should investigate this matter thoroughly so that he can make no mistake in selecting the plane of prices he prefers—the one with the \$1 or the one with the 20 cent wheat. The word parity should not induce him in the least, for it really makes no difference to him, when silver is remonetized, whether a gold dollar will bring more than a silver dollar in the London market. If it does not sell for more, then silver is on a parity, and the producer gets the benefit of the rise in prices because of the use of both gold and silver as a standard money, and if gold is at a premium he gets the advantage of the prices caused by the premium the same as the Mexican farmer does on his wool. No one should lose any sleep on the cry of the goldites, that silver is to be remonetized for the benefit of the silver mine owners, for the interest of all producers is the same as his. If silver goes to \$1.28 per ounce, and wheat to \$1.00 per bushel, the farmer has been benefitted the same in proportion as the mine owner. As to the goldites' awful predictions that foreign countries would flood the United States with silver, under a free coinage system:—Why don't they tell why this was not done with India before free coinage was stopped there in 1893, and with Mexico at any time since 1872? Where is this silver bullion to come from, and what would be done with it? Suppose that a foreigner landed at our mint with silver enough to melt him \$100,000 silver dollars; what will he do with it? He can't exchange it for gold, for the goldites predict that all of our gold will leave us if silver is remonetized, and if he ships it to some other country he can only get bullion prices for it. This he could have received before he brought it here, and saved transportation both ways.

There is but one other thing he can do, and that is to invest it in this country, either in products, and export them, or in property. If in real estate, he helps to advance the price; if in manufacturing, he helps to create a demand for labor, and any investment he may make will add so much wealth to our country. The wage earners as producers, of all classes, will learn, if this present monetary system is continued, that their trying time is to come. Prices must continue to fall until the plane of the gold standard is reached, and as the manufacturer, transporter and all others have to reduce prices, labor must share its just proportion. No protective tariff, labor organizations or strikes can prevent the destruction that must follow this great change in the volume of our money from the double to the single standard of gold. It is the system that all producers have to contend with, and not the law of supply and demand. All classes will be reached in time, merchant and all professions. The more bimetallism is understood by our people, the more enthusiastic they will become for the free coinage of both metals.

GEO. W. JAMES.
Lima, Ohio, July 24th, 1896.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people.—Chicago Democratic Platform.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE COURT.

Early A. Clippinger, administrator of the estate of John S. Clippinger, deceased, vs. Sarah Miller and others, has filed a petition in the Probate Court to sell real estate.

Belle I. Kephart, administrator, vs. Lottie C. Kephart et al. Petition to sell real estate.

C. H. & D. Ry. Excursion to Niagara Falls August 5th.

The C. H. & D. Ry. will run a cheap excursion to Niagara Falls on August 5th. The route is via Toledo, Detroit and through Canada via the Michigan Central railway, passing in full view of the great Horse Shoe Falls, at Falls View station, Canadian side, close to the brink of the great precipice. This is the only line by which the passengers can get a correct idea of the magnitude of the Falls. Special train of elegant day coaches, parlor car and sleepers, will leave Cincinnati, 2 p.m.; Dayton, 3:35 p.m.; Middletown, 3:10; Zanesville, 3:30; Troy, 4:30; Piqua, 4:45; Sidney, 5:14; Lima, 6:20; Leipsic, 7:04; Deshler, 7:21; Tontogany, 7:32 p.m., running through to the Falls without change of cars. Tickets will be good up to and including trains leaving the Falls, Saturday, August 6th.

Hear Them.

At Y. M. C. A. men's meeting Sunday at 3:30 p.m., Rev. W. E. Freeman, of Marquette, Mich., will speak, and Miss Myrtle Berryman will sing.

Mr. Freeman is well known in this city, and is a great friend of the young men. Every man is most cordially invited to come and spend a pleasant and profitable hour. Good music. Social time.

Lady Macabees.

The Lady Macabees will meet in their hall in the Mitchell block, Monday evening, July 27th.

MARY SCOTT, R. K.



GIST OF THE QUESTION.

"Coin" Makes Some Clever Statements on the Leading Topic of the Day.

It is a common statement that free coinage of silver will ruin gold out of circulation. Bimetallism contemplates that from time to time one or the other of the metals will be hard to get and will go out of circulation. It is the right to use either metal and the fact that the other metal is accessible and may be used that constitute the principal merit of bimetallism. There is a calamity when one metal goes out of circulation if it is the only metal the law has provided for use as primary money. But there is no calamity on one of the metals going out of circulation if the other metal is accessible, the mints open to its free coinage and the people have the option to use it. Gold is now out of circulation. There is no gold among the people. It is cornered in the bank vaults. It is leaving us to go to Europe to pay \$250,000,000 annual as interest on our gold debts authorized by the act of 1878. Under the gold standard it is only a question of time when all our gold will leave us. We produce about \$40,000,000 a year of gold and are sending \$250,000,000 a year to Europe as interest on debts of ours held by foreigners. The gold being shipped back to us is borrowed gold that is increasing our gold debt to Europe and intensifying the situation. It means that in the future more gold must be annually shipped to Europe to pay our increasing gold interest. It means that we have committed ourselves to an erroneous financial system, and that the longer it lasts the greater our suffering must be in the end.

The gist of the financial question is this: Men who deal in money are interested in making the property they deal in more and more valuable. This is a natural instinct in dealers in any property. A cattle man in Kansas who owns 10,000 head of cattle knows that he could make his 10,000 head of cattle worth considerably more to him if he could cause the sudden death of half the other cattle in the world.

The money dealer understands this principle, and knowing that money is made by law he goes to where the law is made and causes the destruction of one-half the money of the world. He is a dealer in money. It is the property that he studies. When he makes his money so valuable that it will buy more and more of your property and mine, he is the guinea. When the farmer's wheat exchanges for less and less money, the farmer grows relatively poorer than the man who owns the money. The unfortunate circumstance that adds additional gravity to the situation is that the money dealer deals in a property upon which all civilization is depending. It is the blood of civilization in which he deals, and when he absorbs it he strangles civilization. When he depletes the arteries of commerce by hoarding about him this blood of civilization—society, arts, commerce—civilization itself is affected.

Free coinage of silver will relieve the strain on gold and break the grip of the money lender whose fingers are now mercilessly tightening around the throat of this government. All is at stake in this struggle—our families, society and the reputation itself.—W. H. Harvey in New York Journal.

CERNUSCHI ON FREE COINAGE.

What the Eminent Economist Says About the United States Acting Alone.

Henri Cernuschi was the famous French writer who won fame as a champion of international bimetallism and an opponent of independent bimetallism by any single nation. He has been frequently quoted by advocates of the gold standard in this country in their endeavor to combat the arguments of the advocates of "16 to 1." Therefore the following, which comprises the closing paragraphs of an article written for the Paris *Économiste*, is of interest:

The present monetary policy of the United States is consequently very advantageous to the interests of England, a gold monometallic country, but it is utterly ruinous as regards the foreign financial relations of the United States and especially for its native producers.

This is why, inasmuch as England's attitude prevents the realization of international bimetallism and condemns one half of the world to gold monometallism and the other half to silver monometallism, I would not hesitate to be a citizen of the United States to become—I, Cernuschi, the father of international bimetallism, as I am everywhere called—a silver monometalist.

From a theoretical point of view, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, re-established by the United States without the concurrence of Europe, would be a vicious solution, but it would nevertheless be a step in the direction of international bimetallism; for, under the regime of the new standard, the productive power of the United States would receive so enormous an impulse, and this development would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations, now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetallism as the only true solution even upon those who today deny the possibility and efficacy of it.

The lost was found.—San Francisco Post.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The Best Remedy In the World.

... It Makes People Well!



There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Professor Edward F. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

ON THE BRIDGE.

Perfection lies
In sweetheart's eyes;
Her cheeks would shame a rose;
I love her hair,
But I can't bear
The bridge on sweetheart's nose.
It indicates
Her noble traits,
And strength of purpose shows,
But rivals scorn
And others mourn
• The bridge on sweetheart's nose.
If I should feign
A Corp de dame,
For her, do you suppose
That tears of hate
Would distract me?
The bridge on sweetheart's nose
I think instead
(You see I dread
To add to sweetheart's woes)
I'll venture this:
I'll fondly kiss
The bridge on sweetheart's nose
And warmly praise
Her gracious ways
And lovest me for these
Who worship act
That beauty spot—
The bridge on sweetheart's nose.
—New York Herald.

THE LOST WAS FOUND.

The House Number Looked Strange Because the Transom Was Tipped.
If any one had told him he was drunk, he would not have resented it, but would have made an effort to maintain his equilibrium and dignity long enough to explain that he was only a little tipsy. He realized that he lived at 206 Irvington street, and that his residence was on the right hand side as he waddled along homeward. The uncertain light of early dawn, combined with the bleak in his eyes, rendered it necessary for him to stop in front of every house and bravely force himself against the railings until he could find his eyestalk on the number.

Finally he identified his house, but after arguing with himself for a couple of minutes he came to the conclusion that he was just too tipsy enough to make mistakes possible, so to be absolutely certain he balanced himself against the front fence and studied the number on the transom. Instead of 206 he saw 509. He rubbed his eyes and looked again, but the number had not changed. It was still 509. Then he wondered how it happened that he had got on the wrong side of the street and three blocks too far out, made a zigzag across the street and started back, but before he had walked three blocks he came to the end of the street.

The weary pilgrim was bewildered. He couldn't understand it, but getting his directions shaped his course up the street on the right side and kept on until he came to 509 again. He studied it from every possible point of view, even trying to stand on his head to read it, but it perversely remained 509.

FOR MEN ONLY.



Take a peep into Michael's
Clothing Window.

DRESS YOUR FEET IN TAN SHOES.

The extreme low price at which we are selling them has reduced our stock very satisfactorily, but in order to make a

CLEAN SWEEP

The remnants will be closed out at cost. This includes everything in colored goods. Also our Ladies' black Oxfords.

NOW DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME.

We have your size to-day and may not have it to-morrow.

THE WAUGHSHOE STORE.

Cards for pictures not punched on sales of these goods.

SABBATH SERVICES.

A lecture will D. V. be given at 111 west Kirby street Sunday evening at 7:30, by Mr. Edward Acomb, of Minneapolis, Minn. Subject, "The Four Judgments." An invitation is extended to all.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday school 9 a. m. Sermon by pastor 10 a. m. Class meeting 11:30 a. m. Epworth League 6:15 p. m. Sermon by Goro Kaburagi, a native of Japan.

S. BAUMGARDNER, Pastor.

CALVARY REFORMED CHURCH, cor. east High and cemetery streets. Rev. Albert L. Dechant, superintendent-elect of Western Missions, will have charge until October 1st. He desires to meet all members of the congregation immediately after regular morning service. Services at 10 a. m. at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Archdeacon Brown will officiate at all services in the Episcopal church, Sunday. The Rev. C. B. Crawford will spend the day at Findlay.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Class 9 a. m. Preaching 10 a. m. Bible school 11:30 a. m. Epworth League 7 p. m. All the people invited. J. H. BETHARDS.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

Sunday school at 9 a. m., and preaching at 10 a. m. C. E. at 6:15, and children's service in the Children's Home at 3 p. m.

O. BAUM, Pastor.

EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH, east Market street. Sunday school 9 a. m. Preaching at 10:15 a. m. by Rev. Goro Kaburagi, the Japanese lecturer. Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

B. H. MCCOR, Pastor.

MAIN ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Sermon at 10:15. Subject, "Who Shall Inhabit the Holy City." Third street Mission school at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7, and sermon at 7:45. Subject, "Gleanings from the Washington Convention." Prayer service at 7:45 Thursday evening. All are made welcome.

W. G. SMITH, Pastor.

MARKEST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner west Market and West streets. Rev. R. J. Thomson, pastor, will preach at 70 a. m. Subject, "The Blessedness of Sorrow," concluding sermon. Union singing and preaching service at the Congregational church at 7:30 p. m., this congregation joining Rev. R. Thomson will preach. Subject, "The Brotherhood

of Rich and Poor." Welcome to all. S. S. at 11:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

WEST LIMA MISSION CHURCH, corner of High and Cole streets. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching in the evening at 7:30. Young people's meeting Monday evening at 7:30. Rev. Acomb will preach Tuesday evening at 7:30.

S. P. OVERBOLTZ, Pastor.

ST. PATRICK'S A. M. E. CHURCH. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Evening services will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "Preparation for the Reception of the Messengers of Salvation." All are invited.

W. H. COLEMAN, Pastor.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH. A full attendance is requested at 10 a. m. to-morrow, of all the members. It is a field day everywhere for Methodism. At the pipe organ is undergoing repairs, the services will be held in the Sunday school rooms. Rev. Mt. Russell will not be in Lima until August 2nd.

J. H. BETHARDS.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Elizabeth street, between Market and Spring streets—Preaching by the pastor at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. People's Union at 7:30 p. m. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson. Special music. Seats free. A welcome to all.

I. J. SWANSON, Pastor.

CHRIST CHURCH, North and West streets. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10 o'clock; offertory solo by Miss Blanche Numan. Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. Short semi-choral service at 7:30 o'clock. Archdeacon Brown will officiate at all services. All welcome.

C. B. CRAWFORD, Rector.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Union street. There will be Sunday School at 9 a. m., but no service either morning or evening.

F. W. RORLING, Pastor.

THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH meets in the Armory, Main street, south of the bridge. Rev. G. B. Morse, pastor, will preach at 10:15 a. m. Subject, "Prisoners of Hope."

At 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Great Proof." Bible school at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, corner Forest avenue and Second street.

The Hope Baptist Sunday school meets at 2:15 p. m., corner Forest avenue and Second street. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

C. C. KLUMLIN, Supt.

The following is a list of the county fairs to be held this year in this part of Ohio: Sidney, September 22-25; Lima, September 8-11; New Bremen, September 1-4; Springfield, August 25-28; Urbana, August 18-21; Mechanicsburg, August 4-7; Greenville, August 24-28; Delaware, September 15-18; Xenia, August 11-14; Kenton, October 6-9; Bellefontaine, September 29-October 2; Troy, September 28-October 2; Celina, August 18-21; Marion, September 29 October 2; New Lexington, September 15-18; Ottawa, October 6-10; Mansfield, September 29 October 2; Richwood,

"MICHIGAN FLYER,"

A New and Magnificent Vestibuled Train to be Run

ON THE C. H. & D. LIMITED.

The New Train Will be on exhibition in this City from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. Monday—Public Invited to inspect it—Other Railroad News.

The C. H. & D. new train, "The Michigan Flyer," which was built by Barney & Smith, at Dayton, will be on exhibition at the depot in this city next Monday evening, from 8:30 to 9:30.

Traffic Manager Edwards has issued the following invitation.

Our New Vestibuled Train, "THE MICHIGAN FLYER," will be open for inspection at Lima, from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JULY 27, and a cordial invitation to visit it is hereby extended to yourself and friends. New features in car building which will interest you will be found.

Representatives of this department will be in attendance to make you welcome.

Very truly, D. G. EDWARDS, Passenger Traffic Manager.

The cars are five in number. Parlor car "K" is a beautiful example of modern railway equipment. It is of standard coloring and lettering, the exterior being done up in a chaste greenish brown. The words "C. H. & D. Limited," appear in script, done in gold leaf. The car is equipped with steel-tired wheels, Westinghouse air-brake, and what will prove a great feature, the latest improved wide vestibule, extending entirely across the end of the car, with automatic trap door over the steps closing the opening, and affording the entire width of the platform when in transit, really adding another compartment. The car is further equipped with automatic couplers. The windows are of the best quality of polished French plate. The interior is finished in quartered oak, highly polished, and with richly carved ornaments. The windows are supplied with tapestry curtains, mounted in spring rollers, with automatic fastenings. The revolving chairs in the main room are handsomely upholstered in plush, while the smoking room is upholstered in leather. The car is lighted with an ample number of chandeliers, burning Pintsch gas, and is heated with steam taken direct from the locomotive, with an auxiliary hot water heater that can be used in cases of emergency and when the steam from the locomotive is not available. The ladies' toilet contains standard flush closet and wash stand, supplied with pump and drinking water cooler and imposing mirrors. At diagonally opposite corners of the main room are folding beds that can be made up into state rooms at night. The smoking rooms at the end of the car are supplied with upholstered sofas and movable chairs.

Parlor car "J" is almost the exact counterpart of the above.

The exterior of the day coach will be the C. H. & D. standard in color. It is equipped with wide vestibules, identically the same as those mentioned above, with the same automatic couplers, steel-tired wheels and Westinghouse air-brakes. There is also the same Pintsch gas arrangement, and steam heat. The interior is finished in quartered oak to match the parlor car. The car is seated with twenty Wheeler Walkover seats, and three stationary corner seats, all upholstered in plush. The ladies' toilet is supplied with wash stand pump and drinking water cooler and with other necessary appurtenances.

The gentlemen's toilet is supplied with wash stand and other customary necessities, all modern. The wash-closets of each seat is supplied with table place, so that section tables can be placed between the seats for card playing and other purposes.

The vestibules are arranged with automatic trap door, arrangement mentioned in connection with the parlor car. Coach 149 is similar to the above.

The baggage car is of like color, appearance and equipment, everything being of the most modern and improved sort. The train in its entirety is a thing of beauty, speed and cost.

Messrs. John R. McCord and J. Cory Winsor will do the honors in receiving the public at the train. A courteous welcome is extended by them to the public to inspect this magnificent train.

NOTES.—The C. H. & D. Will run an excursion to Niagara Falls on August 5th.

The Pittsburg has a large number of men working on the road east of this city. Two miles of the track will be raised and underlaid with crushed limestone, from six to eighteen inches in thickness.

County Fairs

The following is a list of the county fairs to be held this year in this part of Ohio: Sidney, September 22-25; Lima, September 8-11; New Bremen, September 1-4; Springfield, August 25-28; Urbana, August 18-21; Mechanicsburg, August 4-7; Greenville, August 24-28; Delaware, September 15-18; Xenia, August 11-14; Kenton, October 6-9; Bellefontaine, September 29-October 2; Troy, September 28-October 2; Celina, August 18-21; Marion, September 29 October 2; New Lexington, September 15-18; Ottawa, October 6-10; Mansfield, September 29 October 2; Richwood,

October 1-4; Van Wert, September 11; Bowling Green, September 29-October 1; Loudon, September 8-11. The State fair will be held at Columbus, August 31-September 4.

Walter C. Sanger.

Everyone who attended the race here two years ago will remember his magnificent riding, and especially the record of riding a mile exhibition in one minute. He will ride here Wednesday at the fair grounds, and no one can afford to pay away to save 25c, and then kick because they didn't get to see these celebrated riders.

Harmonic Club.

The Harmonic Club will meet with Mrs. C. H. Cole for practice, Monday evening. The committee will meet with Mrs. Chase at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS

Stolen From John Smith at a South Side Boarding House.

Left the Money Lying on a Dresser While He was Absent for Only a Few Minutes.

Thursday evening about 6:30 o'clock a bold robbery was perpetrated at F. X. Seibers' boarding house, on south Main street. John Smith, a regular boarder at the place, was the victim of the robbery, and is loser to the extent of \$35.

Smith is an old German who is employed to take care of the switch lamps in the C. & E. yards. He had saved up \$35 from his wages, and Thursday evening when he went to the boarding house for supper, he went to his room and got the money to change a \$20 bill for another man who boarded at the place. When he went down stairs to supper he forgot his pocket book and left it lying on the dresser in his room, but soon remembered that the money was not in a safe place and returned to his room immediately, but the pocket book and its contents were missing. He reported the loss to the police, but there is no clue to the identity of the thief.

Smith accused a man named Shaffer of having stolen the money and the latter blackened his eye.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Will Not Measure the Damages from Rains and Floods.

The Oats Crop Claimed to be a Failure. The Wheat Is Sprouting and Potatoes Are Rotting.

The streams in this vicinity have all risen and most of them are overflowing their banks. It is an extraordinary occurrence for the rivers and their tributaries to be so high at this time of year. Such a waterfall as we have been having during the past two weeks has not been known for years. Hog creek has risen and fills its whole basin, and the dam above the paper mill cannot be located by one not knowing where it is. The streams that have not such a large channel have overflowed their banks and covered surrounding fields, causing an immense loss to farmers. Many fields have the appearance of large lakes. The heavy rains have worked great damage to the farmers. A greater part of the wheat that is standing shocked in the fields will be lost. There was a great deal of rag weed in the wheat which, bound in the wheat, is assisting the dampness in causing the wheat to sprout. Shocks of wheat can be seen in the fields black with rust. A great deal of oats has not been cut, and the farmers say that the oats crop, which a few weeks ago promised such an abundant yield, will be a total loss. The hay crop is also suffering. It is also feared that the potato crop will be greatly injured. The wet weather is causing them to rot in the hills, and farmers say that it is not uncommon to find whole fields without a sound potato in them. The low grounds are suffering the most, and here the corn crops will be greatly injured, but the corn on the higher grounds promises a large yield.

The damage that is being done is almost beyond calculation. It is extremely disappointing to the farmers after such a favorable spring and propitious summer, to see their labor lost when the grain is ripe and ready to be gathered.

The Delphos Herald says that the damage in that section is appalling, and that the farmer is a heavy sufferer.

The Ottawa Gazette speaks of the flood in Putnam county as follows.

The flood of last week was the most disastrous our farmers along the Blanchard river and Riley creek had experienced for many years. While high water was expected, all calculations were exceeded. Wheat that was just ready for the threshers came down in immense quantities. Sometimes it floated in shocks and sometimes in separate sheaves. One farmer lost ninety acres of it, another thirty, another twenty, another fifteen, another twelve, and so on all along the two streams. Besides this, much corn was killed, or will die from being in the water, and the entire loss will be very great.

A dispatch from Madison says:

Continuous rains and floods have destroyed a large share of the crops in this county. One half the hay is still uncut, the wheat is nearly all in the fields sprouting and unfit for market, and the oat fields are so wet that no machine can go into them to cut it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will not measure the losses of the past three weeks in this section.

NOTES.—The Little California's Demon, is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.

Otto Zeigler,

"The Little California's Demon," is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.

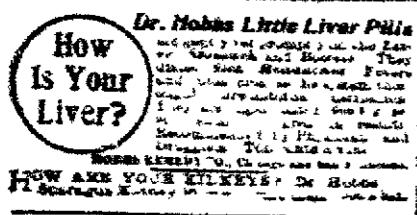
NOTES.—The Little California's Demon, is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.

NOTES.—The Little California's Demon, is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.

NOTES.—The Little California's Demon, is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.

NOTES.—The Little California's Demon, is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.

NOTES.—The Little California's Demon, is a wonderful little rider. He is all pluck from top to bottom, and the chase he gives the big fellows is a caution. When you realize that the bright lights of cycle history are here, can you afford to stay away from the races Wednesday next? Admission only 25 cents.</



A STYLISH TURNOUT.

MRS. CLEVELAND HAS A NEW TEAM OF HORSES AT BUZZARDS BAY

The President's Wife Is the Owner of the Gray Gables Estate. All Unrestraint Is Prowess Down at Cape Cod.

President Cleveland rides in Mrs. Cleveland's carriage here at Gray Gables. His coachman is not his at all, but has better half & From the hand some pair of bays, the coachman, down to the very harnesses, the entire outfit is his lady's own. It is said here that her ownership does not stop at the contents of the stable, but at least estate in her as well. But if this is true, there is one thing in which the man of the house is permitted to assert his supremacy. The president pays the taxes. The assessors of the town of Bourne have Mr. Cleveland on their little list and do not recognize his wife as a source of financial relief to the town treasury. The president is good enough for them. He accepts the decree of valuers of the Manomet Neck estate and settles up with the tax collector without a murmur each year.

Mrs. Cleveland is putting more style into her equipage this summer than formerly. The horses are carriage horses this time. In seasons past she fell into the common error that heavy draft horses were indispensable on Cape Cod for pulling even a light carriage on the heavy sandy roads. But experience has taught both Mrs. Cleveland and the president that mere weight in driving horses does not count for much here. One might just as well have such a stylish pair as she has brought here this season as to insist upon anything approaching truck horses that are out of proportion with the remainder of the turnouts. Good wind, grit and short legs for hill climbing can count more than size or sheer strength of sinew in horseflesh.

The native horses run below the medium sized stature of country horses in New England. They are tough, wiry beasts and seem to have that touch suggestive of web footedness, which permits their hoofs to pound along over the deep sand without sinking into or throwing it in clouds with each step.

'Tis said of the Cape Cod girls that the remarkable agility they have acquired in walking with apparent ease and comfort over the deep sand is owing to a peculiar knack, as they term it, of walking with a forward and backward roll, which turns the toes up in front with each step and the heels up in back in the same manner. The native horses have that same knack. It is a quick lifting of the feet immediately upon their striking the earth with a lightness that is very marked. Perhaps this constant training in workday life is what makes the Cape Codders such exceptionally good dancers on the ballroom floors.

Mrs. Cleveland's new pair are light bays and well matched—much better matched than the pair she drove last summer, as the latter were uneven in size and one was at least two shades darker than the other. The new horses are better matched in both respects. They are by no means small, but in good proportion to the two seated, canary topped carriages to which they are nearly always attached.

This carriage is not new this year. It was made in Binghamton, N. Y., several years ago for the presidential family, and it does not seem to wear out. It is a low box, roomy affair, finished in the natural wood of a yellow brown tint. Curtains that are kept constantly rolled up all around, except in very severe weather, are of a tint to match the woodwork. It is upholstered in russet leather throughout.

Everything about it is of russet yellow brown snade, and the horses come about as near to the prevailing tone as it is possible to find. That is wherein the turnout this summer is much nearer to being a perfect symphony in color than before.

But Mrs. Cleveland does not carry out the color scheme to the limit. She refuses to use a natural leather color harness. It is always cheap looking. Her horses' harnesses are black leather throughout and somewhat elaborate. They are silver mounted in a new pattern, and on the saddle pad in either side, on the cinders, and on each rosette of the bridle are these three letters in a monogram "F F C".

These are the initials of Mrs. Cleveland. Frances Folsom Cleveland they stand for, and are the insignia that the equipment throughout is the personal property of the wife of the president. These initials are raised letters of polished silver of a peculiar, elongated, very English pattern.

Mrs. Cleveland does not compel her coachman to don his livery here. Livery is a mark of servitude, and nothing is more offensive than this to a Cape Codder, born to the notion that all men are created equal according to the constitution. The president and his family appear to recognize this trait in the native yeomanry and to appreciate it. Dan Nolan, their coachman, is a good natured Celt, to whom livery is no cross, but rather a mark of distinction, especially when it is the livery of the White House. He can handle the reins with a skill born of experience and natural aptitude.

There are those who come here and display their wealth in livery, that is gaudy and positively not to be overlooked. But it is frowned upon, and few, if any, who are in the best circles permit it. They assert that it destroys the unconventionality of the place, which to them is one of its chiefest charms. This sort of display was attempted at Marion several summers ago, but the social rulers positively would not have it.

The determination to keep the Cape Cod resorts provincial and true to the charm that first made them so particularly attractive as a place of unconventional recreation is persisted in today as ever. At Onset Bay camp ground a man may walk the entire length of Onset

avenue the grass will grow high and only has to be cut twice a year, and the trees in the groves are not even tall enough to be cut down. A man can walk flat and bring his wall staves home after the conventionalities of the unwritten law of this entire summer land by the sea.

Crover Cleveland, president of the United States, with Jim Jefferson—may be long and prosper—will make a tall of fishing and old fashioned life still full of fishings will be being lots of fishing attached, drive down through any of these bay villages without regard to personal appearance, and their example is soon gone. Daniel Webster had the same hero years ago in his day, when he came here many times the guest of Samuel Tilden at Agawam village, on the Wachusett shore.

The old Fiske estate, I come with its moments of the times when Webster came to us and to know many of his old enemies to replenish that powerful which never left him now to refuse the call for a loan from some poor unfortunate acquaintance, has recently passed into the possession of Charles Billings of Boston, the iron man, who is rehabilitating the old house and occupies it as a summer residence.

One of President Cleveland's favorite bass and trout fishing haunts is in this locality, back of Glen Charlly, where Webster and Tilden used together before. The country is wildly picturesque and abounds in inspiration for the temperament that responds to nature. Brooks abound, and ponds nestle in the thickets of pitch pines and scrub oaks, while fish are usually plentiful, though the best trout brooks are controlled by private ownership—Buzzards Bay Corp Philadelphia Press.

OFFERED UP A LAMB.

Colored People Observe the Feast of the Passover.

"The feast of the passover" was observed at Graham's grove, Dunbar, Pa., the other day. The lamb was slain in the presence of over 1,200 enthusiastic colored people. An immense crowd of outsiders witnessed the ceremonies. Those who participated in the exercises were costumed to represent Moses and Aaron and sons and daughters. It was a wonderful sight and caused a tremendous sensation. The more ignorant class was amazed and moaned while the services were in progress.

For several days Graham's grove was the Mecca toward which all the colored folk in the vicinity had been bound. About a week ago bills and posters announced that a colored camp meeting would open at Graham's were distributed all over the country.

Rev. R. E. Brown opened the services.

He explained briefly the object of the meeting. The lamb, which was tied to a tree nearby, was brought to the altar and secretly killed. When all was ready Rev. Brown dispatched the lamb. Its blood

dripped into a bucket. A pitcher was

dipped into the fluid and passed around the crowd. Later the lamb was roasted, and the eating of the passover took place. After this the bones were burned.

In the midst of the grove a large wheel was erected. It was turned by 16 burly colored men, the intention being to show up Christian faith in older times. The services wound up with a general washing of feet—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

INCREASE IN PETROLEUM.

Over 3,500,000 Barrels More Produced This Year Than Last.

The total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1895 was 52,983,526 barrels, valued at \$57,691,279, against 49,344,516 barrels in the previous year, valued at \$85,522,095. These statistics are compiled for the geological survey by Expert Joseph D. Weeks. All important producing districts shared in the increase except West Virginia and New York, which showed slight decreases.

Since the beginning of operations in Titusville, Pa., in 1859 the enormous

total of 709,713,403 barrels of crude pet-

roleum has been produced in the coun-

try, of which 516,637,260 barrels repre-

sented the product of the Pennsylvania

and New York oilfields.

The stocks in the Appalachian oil-field at the close of last year were 5,344,751 barrels, a decrease from 6,499,680, the stock on hand at the close of the preceding year. The fea-

tures of the year were the stock de-

crease, the increase of production in

Ohio, Indiana and California, rise in

prices and extension southward in the

profitable producing districts in the Ap-

palachian range.

These are the initials of Mrs. Cleve-

land. Frances Folsom Cleveland they

stand for, and are the insignia that

the equipment throughout is the per-

sonal property of the wife of the presi-

dent. These initials are raised letters of pol-

ished silver of a peculiar, elongated,

very English pattern.

Mrs. Cleveland does not compel her

coachman to don his livery here. Livery

is a mark of servitude, and nothing

is more offensive than this to a Cape

Codder, born to the notion that all men

are created equal according to the con-

stitution. The president and his family

appear to recognize this trait in the na-

tive yeomanry and to appreciate it. Dan

Nolan, their coachman, is a good na-

tured Celt, to whom livery is no cross,

but rather a mark of distinction, espe-

cially when it is the livery of the White

House. He can handle the reins with a

skill born of experience and natural ap-

aptitude.

There are those who come here and

display their wealth in livery, that is

gaudy and positively not to be over-

looked. But it is frowned upon, and

few, if any, who are in the best circles

permit it. They assert that it destroys

the unconventionality of the place,

which to them is one of its chiefest

charms. This sort of display was at-

tempted at Marion several summers ago,

but the social rulers positively would

not have it.

The determination to keep the Cape

Cod resorts provincial and true to the

charm that first made them so particu-

larly attractive as a place of unconven-

tional recreation is persisted in today as

ever. At Onset Bay camp ground a man

may walk the entire length of Onset

SUGGESTIONS ON TILING
Laying Off the Land—Size of Tile—Depth to Place Them.

As I was a tiler who claims experience in the maitr's writes as follows: To Prairie Farmer

First survey the land to determine the amount of fall you get. Then measure the ditch and divide the fall so that you will have it gradual for the entire distance of the ditch. If the piece to be tiled is of any great length and the land very wet, do not use anything smaller than a six inch tile at the outlet, but diminish the size gradually as you go up the ditch, however, using nothing smaller than three inch and not more than 100 of them. The size of the tile must be governed by the amount of fall and the amount of water.

Put them down about three feet deep and about eight rods apart. A good plan is to set pegs in the ground about every 50 feet and establish the fall in the same manner as you would the grading of a railroad. Take a chalk line 60 feet long and tie a good sharp peg to each end. Stretch your line tightly with the pegs. Strike the ground firmly with it and then place the line on the top of your grade pegs, being sure to have it tight enough to keep it from sagging in the middle. Have a gauge made of wood 1 by 1½ inches, 5 feet long, with an arm 18 inches long running at right angles, with a mortise at one end for the 1 by 1½ inch gauge to pass through. Make a small wedge, so that you can fasten the arm at any place desired. Then set it high enough to reach from the line to the bottom of the ditch and grade the ditch from the line. In this manner you will not have to go down in the ditch.

Late Potato Blight.

Easily recognized symptoms of the late blight are the sudden blackening of large patches in mature leaves and a peculiar odor in the potato field that is given off by the decaying tissue of the leaves. It was formerly supposed that in order to have the use of the hordeum mixture in the potato field successful treatment must begin before there was a general outbreak of the blight in the field. Experience at the Rhode Island station last season indicated that the supposition is incorrect. The treatment of the vines was deferred until after there was a general outbreak of the trouble that followed the heavy rain on July 4. Rainy weather made it necessary to spray the vines three times during the first five days after the treatment began in order to keep them well covered with the mixture. During the remainder of the season the vines were sprayed four times. With this treatment the blight did not injure the crop appreciably.

Farm Crops in Manitoba.

At the Manitoba experiment farm at Brandon rolling wheat proved advantageous. Wheat cut in the dough stage or one week before perfectly ripe yielded almost as much as when allowed to ripen thoroughly, but cutting before the dough stage was reached greatly reduced the yield. Drilled wheat yielded more than sown broadcast. In a test of 15 varieties of six rowed barley, Excelsior, a bearded variety, afforded the largest yield. The entire scheme of purple and gold is singularly rich in color, and, with the addition of yellow shaded candles or tiny lamps, makes a strikingly decorative table with little outlay of either money or time.

Renewing Hedges.

Sometimes, while the shape is perfectly fashionable, the brand is so faded and dusty as to be unpresentable. If the color is pink, light blue, or green, dye of the shade may be dissolved in boiling water and applied to the hedge, which has been prepared for it by brushing and sponging with clean warm water. Set it to dry quickly, so as to preserve the shape.

Black Straw or Braids.

Black straw or braids can be renewed by a coat of hot shoe polish, dark blue by the liquid bluing, brown by a coat of brown varnish, tan by rubbing with banana peel. White that is only dusty, not yellowed, can be cleaned with moistened corn meal rubbed in with a clean cloth. Hats that are greasy can be cleaned with gasoline. Used in a room without fire and hung in the open air, they will soon lose the odor.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The yield of flaxseed was practically identical whether 30, 70 or 40 pounds of seed per acre were used. Twenty-three pounds of milled seed per acre afforded a larger yield both of hay and of grain than was obtained when 46 pounds of seed were used.

Sunflowers planted at distances of 3

to 1 feet yielded 13,200 pounds per acre for two hours' work of I could furnish a capable operator. I sent my most intelligent worker, who was sure she could take any proceedings. Before she had worked 15 minutes she gave up in despair.

The teasing technical terms utterly routed her. She came back, and the next day, with her usual pluck, got a medical dictionary. Today she could take any proceedings. Before she had worked 15 minutes she gave up in despair.

The army worm has made its appearance in a number of the central western states. These natural enemies usually hold them in check, so that there is little extended injury to crops. If, however, the worms are very numerous, the migration from one field to another may be prevented by constructing barriers as in the case of chinch bugs. Deep furrows with perpendicular sides, boards set on edge with the upper edge smeared with tar, plowing under infested crops and rolling have all proved efficacious in certain instances and can all be tried with profit. Much was expected of the various fungous diseases which have been experimented with, but up to date they have not proved entirely satisfactory. Spraying infested crops with lindon purple or paris green has been tried with good results, but other methods should probably be resorted to first.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Building a Silo.

The essential points in building a silo are: To have the walls tight enough to exclude air from the contents, to have the walls not only strong, but rigid, to have sufficient depth—30 feet or more if possible—there should be not more than about 5 square feet of feeding surface in the silo for each cow, the larger the silo the cheaper the storage for each ton of silage, the larger the herd the more cheaply can silage be supplied to each animal.—Bullock New York Sta-

Spraying With Paris Green.

There is a disposition everywhere in spraying plants of all sorts to use more poison than is needed. If one-quarter pound of paris green in 40 gallons is enough, why use more? It is sometimes claimed that these dilute mixtures are not as effective as stronger ones. They may not kill as quickly, but they are less costly and are not hurtful to the plants, besides being less likely to affect the quality of the tobacco.—Bulletin Kentucky Station.

Dose Asparagus Need Salt?



IT'S WILLFUL WASTE

It's willful waste to buy common lamp chimneys, now that you can get the Ivory Top—the kind that don't break. You could buy a thousand and not find one defective. They cost a trifle more, but, on the other hand, one

IVORY TOP

will outlast ten ordinary chimneys—often more. Lamp dealers say they last too long. They are sold wherever lamp chimneys are sold. Ask the dealer for them and refuse substitutes under any other name.

A little book keeps sent free.
THE LIPSCOTT GLASS CO., ALEXANDRIA, ILL.

A POCKET TYPEWRITER.

Not Much Larger Than a Watch, but Prints Over Fifty Characters.

What is probably the smallest practical typewriting machine in the world has recently been invented and is now being manufactured in Rockford, Ills. It is made of aluminum and is 2½ inches in diameter, three-fourths of an inch deep and weighs complete but 3½ ounces, about the same size and weight as an ordinary watch. It can be carried in the vest pocket and is ready for use at any time.

Its mechanism is very simple. The dial is like that of a watch, with 54 characters printed around the outer edge. This is placed over type bars of thin metal that radiate from the center. It is operated by a single upright key in the middle of the dial, controlling a pointer, which is directed to the desired character, which, by slight pressure of the key, drops into the notched rim of the case, striking the bar beneath. The type is upper case—that is, capitals only. A thin, circular strip of a peculiar kind of felt is used instead of ribbon. This is prepared with ink similar to that used on ordinary typewriters and is placed in position flat in the bottom of the case. When in use, the case is fastened to a detachable gauge rod and attached to an ordinary writing pad by a sprung clamp.

The high degree of speed is not claimed for it, but it is swift enough for all ordinary work. The skill of the operator, of course, governing the speed of the execution.—New York Journal

TOOTHLESS FOR YEARS.

Now a Third Set Is Growing In the Old Lady's Mouth.

A case of third dentition is noted in Canton, O., and it is an extremely rare occurrence. Mrs. Frances Bergmeyer of North Plum street is the subject, and she is highly pleased over the probability that she may be again enabled to use her own teeth in the mastication of food.

A reporter called at her home the other evening, and she showed her two lower molars on either side and her lower front teeth, all of which are just cutting through. She stated that her gums were sore and that the third set of teeth had been growing rapidly from the start, four weeks ago. Mrs. Bergmeyer was 90 years old last January, enjoys good health and has been toothless for years.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Talk of a McKinley Tour.

The impression prevails that Bryan will be put on the stump for a personal canvass. This naturally causes discussion as to whether the Republican managers will not follow the same course and have McKinley make a tour.

His capability in that line is already known, and while no one in authority pretends to know positively that such will be the case, it is expected that he will at least make a campaigning tour westward.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Catarrh and Colds Believed in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness, 50 cts. Sold by Wm. Melville, D. Cramer.

One Enthusiast.

"It is mighty inspiring to think of all the oratory which a period of national excitement like the present produces," said the man who was waiting for his train. "That's right. Every time I think of it I'm tickled nearly to death." "Are you interested in politics?" "No; I sell cough drops."—Washington Star

Burnock Blood Bitters never fails to cure all impurities of the blood, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

WEDDING IN NORWAY

AN HONORED GUEST TELLS OF ITS AMUSING FEATURES.

The spirit of Beverly Run High, and the festivities last until everybody is tired out. Drinking the health of the newly wedded pair.

A country wedding in Norway is an interesting sight to behold, and, besides being amusing, I should think, is quite unique in its way. It is not so much the actual church ceremony, although that is strange enough in its simplicity, as the after proceedings which find such charms for the stranger.

When I was traveling in the neighborhood of the great Jostedal glacier, I was invited to join in some wedding festivities, and the privilege of being the honored guest is one I shall not soon forget.

I was rather behind my time, and when I reached the village the good people were returning from the church. The first thing I caught sight of was a troop of gayly dressed men and women collected in the street and marching along to the tones of an antique fiddle. Some were dancing, some were singing, and the older inhabitants, who had reached the age when such frivolities no longer charm, were puffing away at their curious long wooden pipes, the old women enjoying the fumes of smoke, if anything, more than the men.

The younger girls were most gorgeously arrayed in snow white caps and massive ornaments of gold. Their dresses were gay with every color of the rainbow. All the musical accompaniment was supplied by one old fiddler, but those simple folk enjoyed the erratic squeaking every bit as much as if it had been the finest orchestra in the world under the charge of some celebrated conductor.

The new made wife, covered with blushing, looked sweetly picturesque in her bright red skirt and snow white bodice, and her jewelry twinkled like fairy cymbals as she walked or rather gently swayed along.

Her most conspicuous ornament was the bridal crown, which it is the ambition of every village girl to wear. It is the property of the whole parish and is generally under the charge of the priest, who hands it over just before the ceremony. High above the maiden's head it stood, looking most imposing, as the sun glistened on the many jewels which were set around it.

I joined the merry throng, the men raising their caps and the women curtseying low when they caught sight of me. Then I followed the party up some narrow steps to the first floor of a big thatched barn belonging to the father of the bride. An old oak chair was dragged forward to receive my portly person, and I sat me there and wondered greatly what on earth was coming next.

The villagers ranged themselves round the long, low room, on one side the girls, opposite them the young men, the matrons at the top and the elders at the bottom. Then the bride retired, of course accompanied by her husband, and changed her ceremonious garments for lighter attire. I thought her wise when I saw what followed.

When the pair returned—and during their absence there was silence in the barn—a huge bowl was offered to me filled with the national beverage. I looked at it astounded. Was I to drink it? They intimated I was to wish them health. I touched it with my lips. Then the bride bent her pretty head and took a sip. That our taste was enough for me. But there was more to come.

They signified that I was to go on drinking. I shut my eyes and did so. Between every two draughts the bride bowed her head and comressed before me. At last it seemed I might leave. But, no; I had to go through it all again with the bridegroom until the bowl was empty. And when that time came I was heartily glad, for the drink was strong, and a liking for it is most surely one that could only be acquired by long acquaintance.

And now the husband led his bride into the middle of the room and tripped one of those graceful pas deux peculiar to the country.

At last, hot and flushed, they stopped and stood before me. A tiny silver cup was held out, and I was asked to drink their health again, this time in cognac. I did so without daring to think of the morrow.

This was the signal for the dancing to commence in earnest. Only four people—two men and two women—were allowed to dance at one time, but as soon as they stopped, exhausted, others slipped in and took their places, and the old fiddler scraped away until I thought his arm must break.

Presently there was a lull. Two women, dressed in gauzy, wavy dresses, stepped into the middle. They were the village dancers. Then followed a marvelous exhibition of high kicking. It was a veritable triumph in the terpsichorean art, for every few steps they touched the ceiling with their shoes, and the louder the click of their shoes the louder came the applause. And so the night hours slipped away unheeded. Dance followed dance and song followed song, until at last they could keep awake no longer, and, with a kiss to the bride and the bridegroom, one and all departed.

The Value of a Cup.

One of the most comforting things a fisherman or hunter can carry with him is a cup to drink from. Some men get along with their hands, or by leaning over a stream or spring and drinking direct from the water, but there is no comfort, and there is a possibility of lizards in this. One likes to stand erect and drink comfortably when on the march. It is more satisfactory. When one forgets his cup, he makes one from the large leaves of a tree or bush, or from paper, or uses the top of his hat.—New York Sun.

BEREIT.

Sleep, sweet spring, in the storms and gloom
Of winter skies,
Wake me to stir thy lip of thorns
Beneath thine eyes!

Sleep entranced in the drafted leaf
On frosty earth,
Nor stir with the old sweet mystery
Of life at birth.

Sleep in the seeds and sleepy heads
Of buds fast sealed:
Sleep for eye the half-wakened;
Die in the boughs.

Die in the firstings of the flock
And silvering herds;
Blight, upon tree and mountain rock,
The love of birds.

Sleep with the spawning frog and fish
In crystal caves;
Loose not, at nature's ardent wish,
The fettered wave.

Sleep in the unborn Pascal moon
And veil her horn;
Freze in the bell's holy tune
For Easter morn.

Shroud the sun as he rises fast
To zenith blind;
Darken his day with garment vast
Of cloud and wind.

Sleep, sweet spring, in the purple gloom
Of the dawning year,
Nor hither come with thy balm and bloom,
Thy smile and tear.

Sleep! She sleeps who with burning brow
Longed sore for thee.
Possess thy soul in her patience now,
And, where she sleeps in the grave, sleep thou.

—L. Dougall in Academy.

THE THRESHOLD.

"And this is the very last time," muttered the man as the door opened. "The very last time," he repeated as he sat waiting in the pretty, glowing drawing room.

Then she came in, and the room became beautiful, because prettiness was not of her.

They sat together and talked, and during a little interval the man's heart jogged his elbow in an irritating way and murmured, "This is the very last time."

"Yes!" said the man aloud, and she, smiling, asked what his affirmative referred.

Then they talked again on various subjects which related to the man, for she knew all his past and something of his future.

"Why are you sad today?" she asked after awhile.

The man hesitated. "Because *** I don't know why I am sad; at least I can't tell you."

"May I tell you a little story?" asked she.

"Please."

"Listen, then, but remember my stories are not personal. There was once a man who never was a boy because he had been unable to spare the time. Being a boy or even a youth uses up a lot of time at the beginning, when time seems short, and adds it on to the end, but circumstances and loneliness in strange places made it impossible for the man in my story to invest time in this way. So he skipped boyhood and youth and went straight into manhood in a strange country."

"And what effect on him did that have?" asked he in the drawing room, who had become interested after the story's first sentence.

She who told the story smiled and, continuing, said: "It had on him the effect of tropical sun upon vegetable life. It made him premature in all ways, but strong and allying in his strength. A great deal was shot out of his range of vision, and his life's limits were narrow, but in those limits very intense. To him the world was himself—he and his work, his aims, his strength. Nothing else, you understand. Having missed youth, enjoyment did not come into his scheme. He did not look about him for life's soft lights and its music and so never saw or heard them. He had no time."

"Ah!"

"Yes, it was a pity. Well, then one day, by chance, he met Femininity—happened upon her, munching cake and sipping tea. Femininity smiled prettily at the man and offered him cake and tea, which he took with nervous fingers, gasping and staring the while in pleased amazement. Then Femininity's rosy, dimpled fingers went tripping daintily up and down the keyboard of a piano and she sang to him, every note in her rippling little ballad twanging a response on one of the man's heart-strings. And he asked himself * * * Well, let me see. He asked himself!"

"Why," interrupted he who listened in the drawing room—"why he had never before known that this was the world and how he had been led to think that his life was the real life of the world."

"Yes, that was what he asked himself. And so dainty little Femininity, smiling all the while, drew aside the lace curtains, which had hidden from his range of vision the Byzantine alley wherein she lived, and he, looking down the alley with her, decided that it was the real world; that his world so far had been a dreary fantasy of his own creation. The man's lights were not wide or deep, but very intense, and of course he laid his heart, new found, reverentially and unreservedly at Femininity's feet. Femininity laughingly accepted the heart, and then?"

"Meeting another man at the corner of her alley," said the listener, "threw the heart down, still laughingly, and went back to the piano with her new man."

"Exactly. Well, now the man was in a very sorry plight, because he had lost his own world—the self created fantasy—and being forsaken in the new world by her to whom his heart had been given he could not find his way. Disillusion blinded his eyes with tears, and, groping about in the Byzantine alley, he—"

"He met Frou Frou. You must let me tell this piece," said the man in the drawing room. "He met Frou Frou, who happened to have wandered carelessly from out her Moorish alley into Femininity's domain. He looked like a man, so Frou Frou welcomed him with

fascinating, lower Bohemian good fellowship, and swaying with the rich perfume and heavy perfume curtain which had hid from his view the world of brighter, flashing lights and dancing music in which she lived. Looking into the world, the man drew a long breath of satisfaction, and, as Frou Frou challenged him with brimming champagne glass upraised, he said, "This is undoubtedly reality—the abandon of real life in the actual world—unlike my previous fancies, which were absurd. And when the very first gray was came and the flashing lights paled in the dawn hour, Frou Frou, being tired and sleepy, carelessly laid open the pages of her frailty's private diary—and the man read. Having read, he knew, and was numbed. So, in the ghostly morning twilight, he groped his way out into the No Man's Land which lies between the alleys of extreme and realized that he had not fought the real world after all. Still he, had lost his own, and when *** Well!"

"No," said she who listened, "you cannot tell this part. I must, for he did not go into another alley, you know. He wandered into the cloisters of a white marble temple, because, in the brightness of the sunlight which came after dawn, he saw a pure presence—a girl—standing on the threshold. He approached the presence, so he longed for rest, though after his two phases he felt he had no right. She was so pure and white; the innocence of knowing nothing gleaming on her forehead. She could not, like the others, conduct him into her world, because she had not yet crossed the threshold of the temple herself; and she knew nothing of that which he had lived and seen. Still she was a girl, and his worship pleased her. Very sweetly, though all unknowingly, she helped him to take his stand beside her on the threshold; she understanding nothing, and never dreaming but that he, too, had the earliest phases to pass and could enter her temple with her. But when her innocence of ignorance had spread itself round the man for awhile, the crude purity of it—the"

"The nothing knowing, nothing seeing, nothing understanding spotlessness of it all almost choked him," said the man in the drawing room. "And he realized that since he had not at the beginning found this world he could not enter it now, or at least not accompanied by the cold whiteness of the 'little maid who hath no breasts.' So now, in real despair, he turned away from the classic temple, feeling not only that he had failed to find the real world, but was unfit to be taken into it. Then, as he walked miserably away, an angel from heaven came across his path and laid his cool hand on his forehead, so that—"

"No, dear! A woman—only a woman. But she showed him that he was already in the real world and that she was, too, but that he kept going into little phases of life, and, thinking each was life itself, was almost broken hearted when he found himself unfit to live in a phase. He was very happy with the woman, because he loved her, and yet, thinking that he must be of some one of the phases—the little phases—he had seen, not knowing that they were but apart from him; that—"

"This must be the last time?"

"Exactly. But, ah, the woman understood. She knew that he was really of the same life and world as she. She thought—that he loved her, and—"

"She loved him?"

"Yes, dear!"—A. J. Dawson in St. Louis Republic.

Sailors Victimized at Buenos Ayres.

It seems that at many ports abroad great injury is suffered by British shipping through the crews of vessels being enticed away from their ships, necessitating the obtaining of other and in many cases incompetent hands. In Buenos Ayres this practice is very prevalent, so much so that the attention of the British government has been drawn to it.

The supplying of new crews at Buenos Ayres is left in the hands of certain boarding house keepers, and it invariably happens that no hands can be obtained at all while the vessels are lying in dock. If they could, the men would be shipped before the British consul, and then matters would be put right.

The mode of procedure is to let the steamer leave the dock, and while in the river the sailors and firemen—the new men—are brought off in a small boat, apparently in a state of drunkenness. The master has no choice but to take the men, and the shipping agent or boarding house keeper gets a fee of about 16 shillings for each man.

In the case of one steamer cited, it is alleged that the men of the original crew were bribed to leave the ship, and when she was going out the captain found that all the new hands had been drugged before they came on board and were unable to do any work. For 14 hours the steamer had to come to an anchor, and when the men regained their senses they went to the captain and told him their signatures to their advance notes had been obtained from them fraudulently. The captain, being anxious to help the men, applied to the British consul, who for some reason was unable to take up the case. The system carried on is one not only of expense to the shipowner, but also of danger to the sailors.

—San Francisco Post.

Enterprise.

The inventory of stock in hand had just been completed.

"It's all right with the exception of that rubber hose," said the senior partner.

"We have more of that than we can sell in 50 years. I don't see how we ever managed to accumulate such a stock."

"Oh, well, there's no reason why we should have any trouble disposing of it," returned the junior.

"Why, there's enough to supply every lawn in the city!"

"That cuts no figure. We can advertise it as something new in bicycle tires and get rid of the whole lot in less than a week."—Chicago Post.

Rosa Never Hurries.

Charles A. Dana, who has been a journalist more than 50 years and who gets through more work in a day than most men do in a week, ascribes his excellent health, his continued mental vigor and activity at a time when most men have retired mainly to his never allowing himself to be in a hurry. This habit has, he says, saved him from the numerous disorders from which more than half of us Americans really die.—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

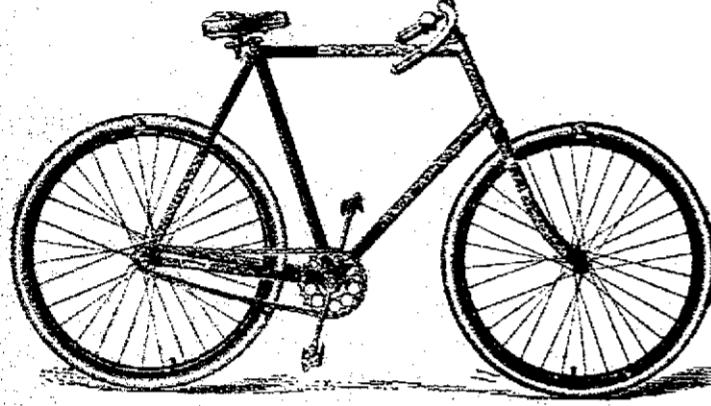
If anything's the matter with you, go to the Postoffice.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.



A \$750 SOLID SILVER BICYCLE

IS EXHIBITED AT SANFORD'S DRUG STORE.

Nine pounds of pure silver was deposited over the enamel and steel parts; then a massive foliated design was hand marked out, showing the black enamel surface beneath. This method of decorating is entirely new and presents a most beautiful appearance. It should be seen by all who feel interested in artistic productions. Mr Cole, of N. Y., manufacturer of "3 in 1" oil for bicycles, is in the city, attending the bicycle races. He says he is a crank on bicycles, and takes as much pride in having the finest wheel ever made as would a turfman in owning the best trotter on the track.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'D CO
COURTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Dennis Hannie, of Sidney, has removed his family to this city.

Mr. Philip K. Mitchell, who has been very sick with dysentery, is somewhat improved to-day.

Supt. C. C. Miller will leave for Urbana next Monday, where he will instruct for one week in the Champaign county teachers' institute.

Miss Hannah White, stenographer, has resigned her position at Longworth's law office, and accepted a position with the Lima Tea Co.

To-morrow will be the last preaching service by Rev. R. J. Thomson, of Market street Presbyterian church, for a month. He will have the month of August for his vacation.

The Allen county teachers' institute will begin August 5th and close August 7th. The same instructors will be here as were here last year. The executive committee expect an exceptionally interesting session.

The stewards and stewardesses of St. Paul's A. M. E. church are making preparations for a musical entertainment, to be given Wednesday evening. The Robbins family, of Muncie, Ind., will participate in the exercises.

The G. H. & D. wreck at Tadmore was cleared and the track repaired sufficiently to run the north-bound passenger train over it last night at 12:30. The wrecking crew are at work to-day, replacing cars upon the track and collecting scattered freight.

The following persons attended the Sangerfest at Chillicothe this week: George Feitz, Henry Deisel, A. Weizelbaum, Peter Laughlin, M. Haase, J. T. Haage, Louis Koch, A. G. Lutz, Edward Christen, August Stafer, George Ulrich, George Klein, William Wemmer, Joe Werner, Henry Frueh, Frank Sieber, Jos. Stein, William Hoh, Henry Thorlak and Jacob Renz. They left Chillicothe at 8:07 yesterday morning. When within about five miles of Springfield the railroad track was found to be so badly washed out that their train could not run into that city. So our friends of the Maumber walked into Springfield, and from there were transported to Tremont in busses; there they took the train and arrived in Lima at 8:15 last evening.

BOUNDED OVER.

The Alleged Highwaymen to be Held for Further Investigation.

Their Case Given a Preliminary Hearing in Justice Atmair's Court Last Evening.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Dennis Hannie, of Sidney, has removed his family to this city.

Mr. Philip K. Mitchell, who has been very sick with dysentery, is somewhat improved to-day.

Supt. C. C. Miller will leave for Urbana next Monday, where he will instruct for one week in the Champaign county teachers' institute.

Miss Hannah White, stenographer, has resigned her position at Longworth's law office, and accepted a position with the Lima Tea Co.

To-morrow will be the last preaching service by Rev. R. J. Thomson, of Market street Presbyterian church, for a month. He will have the month of August for his vacation.

The stewards and stewardesses of St. Paul's A. M. E. church are making preparations for a musical entertainment, to be given Wednesday evening. The Robbins family, of Muncie, Ind., will participate in the exercises.

The G. H. & D. wreck at Tadmore was cleared and the track repaired sufficiently to run the north-bound passenger train over it last night at 12:30. The wrecking crew are at work to-day, replacing cars upon the track and collecting scattered freight.

The following persons attended the Sangerfest at Chillicothe this week: George Feitz, Henry Deisel, A. Weizelbaum, Peter Laughlin, M. Haase, J. T. Haage, Louis Koch, A. G. Lutz, Edward Christen, August Stafer, George Ulrich, George Klein, William Wemmer, Joe Werner, Henry Frueh, Frank Sieber, Jos. Stein, William Hoh, Henry Thorlak and Jacob Renz. They left Chillicothe at 8:07 yesterday morning. When within about five miles of Springfield the railroad track was found to be so badly washed out that their train could not run into that city. So our friends of the Maumber walked into Springfield, and from there were transported to Tremont in busses; there they took the train and arrived in Lima at 8:15 last evening.

Whole life reading. Setting 25 cents. Will remain until next Tuesday morning, July 28th. Hours 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., at 212 south Main. See sign at entrances.

Prof. De Mille, Clairvoyant.

Whole life reading. Setting 25 cents. Will remain until next Tuesday morning, July 28th. Hours 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., at 212 south Main. See sign at entrances.

BRYAN AND SEWELL

Endorsed by the Allen County Democratic Club.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

And an Excellent Corps of Officers Elected—Stirring Speeches Made for Bryan and Silver—The Attendance Very Large.

The great silver platform of the Democratic party and the nomination of William J. Bryan for President, and Arthur Sewell for Vice President, could not be more earnestly and enthusiastically endorsed than they were last night by the Democrats of Allen county through their representative body, The Allen County Democratic Club, which held an enthusiastic meeting in the assembly room at the court house last evening. The attendance was exceptionally large, notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather.

The annual election of officers was held, and resulted in the election of a splendid corps of officers, who will lead the Democratic hosts to victory with Bryan and Sewell next November.

The assembly room was crowded with representative Democrats when the meeting was called to order by the president, D. H. Sullivan.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and report of the financial secretary was received and filed.

Attorney M. L. Becker was called upon to address the meeting, and he responded in a stirring address for Bryan and silver. His address was eloquent one, and he was frequently applauded with enthusiasm.

Splendid addresses were also delivered by Messrs. H. S. Prophet, M. A. Hoagland, Sam'l Collins, Judge Theo. D. Robb and Chas. H. Adkins. A resolution that the organization endorse Bryan and Sewell and that members do all in their power to bring about their election on the 3rd of November was submitted and was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The chairman announced the annual election of officers next in order and the following were duly elected:

President—D. H. Sullivan.

Vice-President—John M. McVey.

Recording Secretary—Charles H. Adkins.

Financial Secretary—James W. Gensel.

Treasurer—Samuel N. Young. Sergeants-at-Arms—George Lyons and Thomas Daley.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

First Ward—Jos. Madigan.

Second—John H. Klatte.

Third—Cloyd J. Brotherton.

Fourth—John A. Mohr.

Fifth—John Crumrine.

Sixth—Nelson Nelson.

Seventh—M. L. Becker.

U. M. Shappell gave an interesting talk upon a systematic plan of work to be adopted for the campaign and some very practical suggestions were made. Upon motion a committee was appointed by the chair to meet with the Central Committee and confer relative to county work. The committee appointed consists of U. M. Shappell, H. S. Prophet, Thomas Daley, John Lamberton and J. W. Arnold.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 o'clock.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Mrs. G. W. Risley is visiting in Cincinnati.

J. W. Piper, of St. Marys, was in Lima yesterday.

Miss Mary Parcher has returned to her home at Continental.

Misses Bessie Kendrick and Laura Barth went to Van Wert to-day.

N. L. Michael will leave for eastern markets tomorrow morning.

Clarence Price, after a few days stay at Cleveland, has returned.

L. L. Lurmann and wife, of Sidney, were in the city last evening.

Mrs. M. Koch and Lillian have returned to their home at Cleveland.

Miss Daisy Hartman, of Tipton, Ind., is visiting Miss Ethel Ridencour.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Spencer, of Weston, was in the city this morning.

Mrs. Susannah Vanatta, of south Main street, is visiting her son in Chicago.

Mr. Asa Nirus and wife will spend a few days with her parents, at Bowling Green.

Hugh Hick, of Sidney, is visiting his cousin Mary Sparling, of the South Side.

M. J. Flasher has returned to Akron after a few days' visit with his friends in Lima.

Mrs. J. G. Vanatta and daughter, of west Vine street, are visiting her sister in Chicago.

J. A. McCune, of Sidney, is the guest of his son Harry McCune, of east Market street.

B. W. Layton and Jacob Hous, of Wapakoneta, were registered at the Hotel French yesterday.

Miss Chloe Leviness, of south Eliz.

abeth street, went to Preble, Ind., yesterday for a week's visit with friends.

F. J. Banta and family, who have been visiting at Troy this week, returned home last evening.

Miss Cora Huble, of near Ada, is visiting her uncle, Ed Huble, and family, of south Pine street.

Mrs. J. J. Ewing and children returned last night from a two weeks visit with friends in Missouri.

Miss Hampah White, of west McKinley street, went to Van Wert today to visit friends for a few days.

Miss Josephine Zahring will go to Piqua Monday to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Cunningham.

Else Abrams has returned from Cincinnati, where she was receiving treatment for eyes, greatly improved.

Fred Cook, Will Unaugh and Ed Phinney were at Findlay yesterday, attending Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

Mrs. Henry Simons and children, who have been visiting friends in Chillicothe, returned home last night.

Miss Grace Stewart, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. A. Black, 681 west Spring street.

Miss Kittle Gottschalk will return to-morrow, to her home in Bowling Green, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Nirus.

Mrs. Wm. Schrock and granddaughter, Miss Minnie Chambers, of Sidney, are visiting the former's son and wife, of west North street.

Miss Lone Hetrick returned to her home in Fort Recovery this morning after a week's visit with Miss Anna Hetrick, of south Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Franklin, of Tippecanoe City, returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Eunice Dalzell, of east Market street.

Supt. C. C. Miller returned from Chicago last evening. While there he visited the Cook county Normal Institute and saw the Lima ladies who are there taking course in training. He says they are all pleased with their school and are enjoying both their work and the scenes in and about the great city.

Next Wednesday.

On account of the rain it was thought best to postpone the circuit races until next Wednesday, July 26th. The racing men are going to Springfield on Monday and will ride there Tuesday and return here Tuesday evening, and our races will be given on Wednesday sure, beginning at 2 o'clock prompt.

The road race will be run on the morning of the same day, and all those entered will be on hand to compete.

Many people were regretting that these races came on Saturday, and now that they are to be Wednesday let us have a big turnout. The price of admission has been placed at 25 cents in order to give every man, woman and child a chance to see these celebrated bicycle riders. You will hear your friends all talking about them and their wonderful riding, and then you will wish you had been there.

Don't forget that the celebrated trick rider, Lee Richardson, the greatest the world ever knew, will remain and give his best and latest tricks. In addition he has consented to give a one-half mile exhibition of backward riding, on which he holds the world's championship.

Don't fail to go to the races. Admission 25¢.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MORPHINE

Causes the Death of a Prominent C. & E. Engineer.

MISTAKEN FOR QUININE.

John Quigley, Formerly a Passenger Engineer on This Division of the C. & E., While Doctoring a Cold Makes a Fatal Mistake.

John Quigley, well known in this city, and who was for a number of recent years a passenger engineer on this division of the C. & E., died at his home in Huntington, Ind., Wednesday evening, from morphine poisoning.

Tuesday evening Quigley, who was suffering from a severe cold, took several grains of morphine, thinking that the drug was quinine. He became unconscious in a few minutes after swallowing the drug, and did not regain consciousness before his death, which occurred twenty-six hours later.

The Huntington Democrat says:

John Quigley, with his family, have been residents of this city for the past thirteen years, having come here from Bellefontaine, Ohio. He was born at Sandusky, Ohio, August 26, 1847, and was forty-eight years, ten months and twenty-three days old at the time of his death. At an early age he moved with his parents to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he grew up to manhood, and in April, 1870, was united in marriage to the loving wife, who, with a daughter, Miss Ethel, survive him. Three brothers and two sisters also survive him, all of whom live in Marion, Ohio, with the exception of one sister who resides in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Quigley has been an engineer on the C. & E. railroad ever since he came to this city until a few weeks ago, when he resigned. He had charge, for a number of years, of one of the most important passenger runs on the east end of the division. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and Maccabees order. In the latter he carried \$2,000 insurance.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, from the house, and will be under the auspices of the Odd Fellows and Maccabees orders. The funeral sermon will be delivered by Rev. F. G. Brown, pastor of the Methodist church, and the interment will be made in Mt. Hope cemetery.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Wilby will be held from Trinity M. E. church at 2:30 p. m. to-morrow, leaving the residence, 621 north Jackson street, at